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PACIFIC PARLEY LEADS TO LOWER CABLE CHARGES

Kyoto Conclave Results in
9-Cent Drop for De-
ferred Rates

JAPAN GAINS ESTEEM THROUGH HOSPITALITY

Intimate Acquaintance Be-
tween Oriental Races at Con-
ference Aids Good Will

By GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan.—The conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto gave the peoples of the Far East and the Pacific an opportunity to reach a better understanding. Groups representing the leading nations of this region met for two weeks, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 9, and discussed together their political, economic and cultural contacts.

Such conferences give these powers the only occasion at which their delegates, official or unofficial, may consider in common their acute political differences. Europe has the League of Nations, but the League cannot adequately discuss the political issues of the Pacific area, since the United States and Russia, two of the leading nations, are not members. The Americas have the Pan-American Union, through whose influence the American republics have recently signed far-reaching treaties of arbitration and conciliation. The Pacific area has the Institute of Pacific Relations. While the League and the Pan-American Union are official organizations, the Institute is entirely unofficial, and therefore has the advantage that its members speak with a frankness impossible in the case of governmental delegates.

The conferences study the problems of the Far East; they aim through round table discussions to learn the essential facts and the national viewpoints, and to ascertain, if possible, the kind of a solution which will be acceptable. But they do not carry on diplomatic negotiations; they pass no resolutions, they take no formal action, they make no decisions. They do not make a definite settlement of any international issue, but they may lay a foundation upon which the governments concerned will later be able to make such a settlement.

Success at Honolulu
The success of the conferences will be judged by their general effect through a period of years in improving international relations in the Far East, yet they have already achieved certain definite results. In 1925, at Honolulu, the discussion of the American-Japanese immigration issue enabled the Japanese group to realize the difficulties of the American situation, so that, upon returning home, they used their influence effectively to induce their countrymen to moderate the agitation upon this issue, and to await a more favorable attitude in the United States. In 1927 the marked improvement in the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Date of Naval Parley, Jan. 21, Is Unchanged

LONDON (P)—The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, announced in the House of Commons that the British Government delegates to the naval conference in January would be himself, the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India. He added that the date for the opening of the conference had been definitely fixed for Jan. 21, despite possible conflict with the January session of the League of Nations Council.

The Prime Minister added that the governments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Government of India had been invited to nominate delegates.

In reply to questions about the agenda of the conference, Mr. MacDonald said: "There will be only one subject on the agenda, namely, how best the five powers represented at the conference can agree upon reduction and limitation of war vessels on the basis of mutually accepted strengths."

TOKYO (P)—The United States and Great Britain, it was learned in official circles, have asked the Tokyo Government to indicate the total number of auxiliary cruisers they will demand for purposes of national defense rather than making the number a matter of ratio.

The Tokyo officials have made no reply to the request but it is understood they are considering the matter.

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Mexicans Turning Faces to Sunshine of Temperance and Athletics



Franco-German Accord Urged by Socialists

Joint Plea for Solidarity
Follows Evacuation of
Second Rhine Zone

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—A demonstration in favor of Franco-German solidarity has been held immediately following evacuation of the second Rhine zone by the French and German Socialists. Gathered in the village of Champigny before the monument to those who fell in the war of 1870, Albert Thomas, president of the International Labor Bureau; Otto Wels, president of the German Social Democratic Party and Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialists, proclaimed their faith in France and Germany remaining forevermore at peace.

Mr. Thomas said that Franco-German rapprochement will assure that peace which all Socialists desire. He expressed his belief in the soundness of Republican doctrines in Germany and saw in the successful efforts of defenders of the republic to ward off attacks against the régime during the past decade the fruits of Socialist striving for international conciliation.

The dangers to democracy and world peace were many, Herr Wels reminded the crowd, and it behooved Socialists of all countries to work mightily to ever for acceptance and continuation of such ideas as were embodied in the Locarno, Geneva and Hague agreements. Referring to the Rhine evacuation, he said it marked another advance in Franco-German understanding.

Blum drew a picture of the Nationalists in Germany, with their referendum against the Young plan, and the Nationalists in France, inciting public opinion by constant imputations of Germany's ill will, unable to succeed against the democratic forces in the various countries striving for peace. Germany has made great progress, the French Socialists' attitude toward Germany has won for the party some enemies, among them the Communists, who endeavored without success to disrupt the meeting. Police had to be invoked to break up the parade was canceled to preserve order.

French Troops Evacuate Rhine Zone Without Hitch

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—Evacuation of the French troops from the second Rhine zone has been effected without the slightest disturbance. At Coblenz the liberation celebrations brought remarkable manifestations of joy and gratitude, culminating toward midnight. Nov. 30 with the raising of the Tricolor from Ehrenbreitstein and the hoisting of the German flag, while 50,000 voices sang the old German hymn: "Grosser Gott wir loben Dich," answered by two minutes' prolonged silence.

The Reichs President's telegram was especially hearty. He thanked the Rhineland populace for their patience during the 11 years of foreign occupation, when their fidelity and love of the Fatherland was proved, and he expressed the fervent hope that the hour of freedom would soon strike for the remainder of the occupied territory.

Bengal's Errant Rivers 'Caught' in Air and Put in Rogues' Gallery at Dum Dum

CALCUTTA.—The rivers of Bengal at inconvenient times fill their old channels with silt and remove themselves to new. The development of air survey has, however, put a new weapon in the hands of the experts, and in the future, while it may not be possible to control these meanderings, to forecast them will be a matter of comparative ease.

At the offices of the Indian Air Survey Company at Dum Dum there is a room that may be likened to the Rogues' Gallery at Scotland Yard, the "rogues" in this case being Bengal's errant rivers. Whole stocks of aerial photographs are there, showing the changes and deteriorations of this channel and that.

On one, depicting an area at Goalundo, one can see how the railway terminus has had to migrate from point to point as the river banks receded. A similar ground survey would take much time and money; whereas from the air the job can be done in the twinkling of an eye—the

A Game Typical of Recreational Program Fostered by Emilio Portes Gil, Provisional President, is Shown in Upper Picture. Fully 100,000 Persons Witnessed Events on the New Athletic Fields at Valbuena on First Day of a Week's Observance of the Nineteenth Anniversary of the Revolution. The Lower Picture

Illustrates Enthusiasm of Mexican School Children in the Campaign Launched in Every City and Town Against Alcohol. The Procession Viewed Took Place in Mexico City. It Halting in Front of the National Theater, Where the Children Subscribed to a Pledge Against Intoxicants.

MEXICAN YOUTH JOINS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK

Thousands of School Children Participate in Parades on 'Revolution Day'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—The temperance campaign initiated by President Emilio Portes Gil, which reached a high point at the recent "revolution anniversary" celebration, is regarded here as a potent factor in developing an entirely new Mexican viewpoint upon the liquor problem. Nearly 100,000 school children, according to published estimates, participated in the country-wide demonstration against drink.

During the colorful observance in the capital of the nineteenth anniversary of the Madero revolution, which ended the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, more than 15,000 children paraded with banners emphasizing the evils of alcohol. Elsewhere throughout the Nation similar demonstrations took place, providing, in many instances, one of the first "temperance lessons" to people who had never been told of the social and personal detriments of liquor. The temperance demonstration emphasized the steps which Mexico is taking to improve the condition of the workers. Revolution Day saw the fulfillment of President Portes Gil's plan of building some of the finest workers' playgrounds in the world, the Venustiano Carranza Social and Sports Center, covering 37 acres.

It is located in the poorer quarter of Mexico City, and includes a modern

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Danish King and Queen Arrive in London Late

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON.
King Christian and Queen Alexandra of Denmark arrived here from Harwich, where they landed from the motorship Esbjerg, nearly seven hours late in consequence of its grounding on the Danish coast. The Prince of Wales met the visitors here. Later they will visit King George.

Great Stone Bull of Assyrian Fame to Rest in Stadium

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The athletic stadium of the University of Chicago is expecting a strange visitor any day now.

It is a great stone bull which centuries ago, before the Christian era, guarded the gateway of the palace of Sargon II, King of Assyria.

This rare and enormous—archaeological treasure was found by the Assyrian expedition of the university's Oriental Institute. But it proved to be too big for any existing building on the campus, said Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the institute. The bull and other massive fragments are in the railroad yards, awaiting release by the customs authorities. Even after the historic animal is placed in Stag Field it will not be unpacked, however. It will wear its trappings until it can take a dignified place in the new institute building.

Shipping the massive relics found on this expedition, headed by Prof. Edward Chiera, has been a problem. There were 84 pieces, and it took an engineer, a draftsman, 14 carpenters, four blacksmiths, four stone cutters, and 240 natives to get them crated in boxes of wood and iron and moved off. The bull had to be shipped in three sections. The first stage of its journey was made on a trailer contrived out of old cannon wheels and railroad rails left in the region by the Germans.

In America the cargo had to be routed so that no tunnels were entered. Sargon's palace guardian would never have made them.

TICKNOR IS ELECTED TO CAPTAIN HARVARD

Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d '31, was elected captain of the Harvard varsity eleven today. Ticknor is being chosen for center on several all-America teams this season and was the mainstay of the Harvard line, offensively and defensively. He was exceptional at diagnosing plays defensively. He is a graduate of Milton Academy and was fullback in the freshman year at Harvard and center since coming out for the varsity. His brother, W. D. Ticknor Jr. '31, is a regular lineman on the team.

CHINESE ENVOYS CROSS FRONTIER FOR CONFERENCE

Resumption of Peace Par-
ley With Russians to Take
Place at Kharbarovsk

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN, Manchuria.—Two Chinese envoys have crossed the frontier and are nearing Kharbarovsk for a conference with the Russian authorities. The Chinese here appear much more confident of a successful outcome to the forthcoming discussions.

At the same time headquarters of the second army is being moved from Tsitsihar to Chalanun. Troops are leaving Buchatu and disbanded soldiers are reported to be looting east of that town, which is still in railway and telegraph communication with Chalanun.

Nations Reply to Stimson Query on Eastern Crisis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The American Embassies in Tokyo, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome have reported to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, the views of the respective powers to the State Department's view of the Manchurian crisis.

Envoys of those nations primarily concerned in the Far East have been making a steady round of visits at the State Department. Dr. von Prittwitz, the German Ambassador, Katsujii Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, and Ronald Campbell, British Chargé d'Affaires, were among the callers on the Secretary, while Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, had conferences with Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State and Minister-designate to China, and with Stanley K. Hornbeck, head of the Far Eastern Division. Representatives of the French and Italian Embassies have also had conferences at the State Department.

Although the situation is reported to have settled down in Manchuria, advice reaching Washington are said to confirm the belief of the State Department that matters are not sufficiently settled to justify a policy of American inaction. On the other hand, Colonel Stimson states that the United States has no thought of active intervention in Manchuria. The department's policy today is what it was last July, namely, that the Kellogg pact places signatory nations under an obligation to mobilize public opinion to work toward a settlement of such a crisis as that in the Far East. In July, after China had ousted Russian officials from the dual control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Colonel Stimson got in touch with the five powers, with the object of taking steps to preserve peace. An effort was made to recall

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Canadian Park Lies Adjacent to Arctic Circle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Fifteen thousand tourists have visited the Prince Albert National Park since the park was opened by the Prime Minister in August 1928. The park is unique in many respects. It is 70 miles north of civilization, the trail leading through virgin forest. The headquarters of the park are at Wakesieu Lake, from there adventurous spirits can travel right to the arctic circle, portaging from one lake to another until the Great Slave Lake is reached, and thence the Mackenzie River. The park is as big as a European principality.

The summer cottage there was presented to the Prime Minister by the various cities of Saskatchewan, each of which furnished a room. Mr. Mackenzie King has already occupied the cottage.

A site for an airplane landing has been constructed and several transcontinental fliers have used it. In the future airplane service will convey visitors to the camp headquarters. It will also provide a starting point for arctic flights.

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Senator Brookhart Says Dry Policy Is Definitely Settled in 41 States

The present session of Congress will turn a friendly ear to proposals to strengthen federal prohibition enforcement, according to Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa.

In Boston where he is to speak before the City Club, Senator Brookhart expressed the opinion that prohibition sentiment is strengthening throughout the country. In 41 states, he declared, the dry policy is definitely settled and there is no likelihood of any turning back.

"The defeat of several of the outstanding anti-prohibitionists in Congress leaves both houses overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition enforcement," Senator Brookhart said. "It is probable that important legislation affecting prohibition will be considered, notably the increasing of the federal appropriations which will provide for needed extension of the prohibition division. It is my personal hope that some efforts will be made in line with President Hoover's suggestion of placing prohibition enforcement under the Department of

He Outlines One Way to Put Halt on War



EDWARD N. HURLEY

Raw Materials Ban Favored to Put End to War

World Industrial Leaders
Shown How They Could
Make It Impossible

CHICAGO (AP)—Industrial leaders of the world can permanently abolish war by a mere gentlemen's agreement, Edward N. Hurley, war-time chairman of the United States Shipping Board, said in a letter to M. Georges Theunis of Belgium, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, in asking the latter to place an industrial peace proposal upon the next agenda of the body for consideration.

Through the control of the 10 or 12 basic raw materials necessary in modern warfare any belligerent nation could be denied the necessary product to further its warfare by agreement of the leaders of industry the letter explained. The group of world industrial executives and diplomats who hold this power, also were listed.

The letter urged that the industrial chiefs of the world take concerted action to control the world's supply of iron ore, coal, rubber, manganese, nickel, aluminum, petroleum, newsprint, tungsten, chromium, and mercury, "in such a manner that these materials will not be available in sufficient quantities to enable any nation to wage war effectively."

The International Chamber of Commerce was given as the proper place for such a procedure, as that body, the letter said, was organized to express the view of business men upon world affairs and to promote peace.

"It goes without saying that the industrial leaders who head the key industries of the world are in agreement with the industrial chamber in its pacific objectives. Their entire lives are devoted to the production of wealth in order that the estate of mankind may be improved through peaceful accumulation."

Industrial and Leaders

Naming the industrial leaders and the materials they represent as being necessary to the conduct of modern warfare, Mr. Hurley set forth:

Petroleum—Walter S. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York; Sir Henri Detering, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Corporation of Great Britain.

Copper—John D. Ryan, chairman of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of New York; M. E. Franque of Belgium.

Rubber—Harvey Firestone of Akron, O.; H. E. Miller, managing director of Harrison's & Rosenfeld (British).

Steel—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Willis L. Kins, vice-president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; representing Great Britain, Sir Hugh Bell, Rounton Grange, and Sir Arthur J. Dorman of Dorman, Long & Co.; Sir Robert A.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

CONGRESS FACES HEAVY CALENDAR OF VITAL ISSUES

Tariff Bill, Vore Case, Tax
Cut, Lobby Investigation
Included in Program

POLITICAL LEADERS LOOK TO ELECTIONS

Hoover Program Is at Stake—
Democrats Propose Inquiry
Into Stock Operations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—For the third time in exactly a year a session of Congress was formally convened with the certainty of at least another half year's momentous work before it.

The Senate was in session but a few minutes, then adjourning out of respect to the late Francis E. Warren, for many years Senator from Wyoming.

On Dec. 3, 1928, the so-called short session of the Seventieth Congress assembled for the first time at high noon March 4, 1929. With it went out of office the administration of Calvin Coolidge to be succeeded by that of President Hoover.

The new President called a special session of the new Congress. It met on April 15 and remained officially in session until Nov. 22. For at least half of this interval the House was in recess; the Senate was also adjourned for a time, while its finance committee wrote a tariff bill.

The regular session of the Seventy-first Congress opens with a top-heavy calendar. Facing both chambers is the tariff bill, which failed completion during the special session due to the refusal of the Republican leaders of the Houses to abide by President Hoover's express recommendation that this legislation be "limited."

Vare Case on Calendar

The Senate in addition is automatically confronted by the "Vare case." This issue, involving the seating of William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, has been before the Senate since 1927, when a special Senate committee investigated the state election and charged Mr. Vare with excessive expenditures and fraud. At the beginning of the regular session of the Seventieth Congress, the right to take his seat was denied to Mr. Vare, but his case was not finally disposed of, due to a contest raised by his Democratic opponent, William B. Wilson, formerly Secretary of Labor.

When early in September of this year the Senate took up the tariff bill laid before it by the Republican majority of the Finance Committee, the Democratic-Progressive coalition, then just organizing, brought the issue to the fore and demanded that it be voted on. By a close vote a motion offered more before the Senate that the matter go over until the convening of the regular session was approved. Dec. 3 was fixed as the date for resumption of consideration.

At the time the delay was proposed its sponsors argued that the committee which has the Wilson claim to the seat under consideration would be ready to report and that the tariff bill would have been disposed of. These contentions won support. But with the regular session on and the question once more before it, the Senate finds that the committee is still without a report and the tariff bill is far from completed.

Further Delay Proposed

With this situation Mr. Vare's friends are proposing still further delay. A few days before the regular session opens, Mr. Vare petitioned the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee that it recount the ballots of 31 counties. This would at least require several months' additional postponement.

Upon this the coalition insists upon immediate action and is backing the resolution offered by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, denying Mr. Vare the seat he claims. As a counter maneuver, Republican leaders in tacitly conceding Mr. Vare's defeat, suggest a resolution declaring his place "vacant." By this action they would circumvent Democratic claims to the place and clear the way so that the Governor of Pennsylvania could name a successor without further delay.

It is understood that the Administration is eager to see this course followed as it would insure that David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, would be able to attend the London Naval Conference as a member of the American delegation and a Republican would be installed in Mr. Vare's stead. Mr. Reed has indicated that unless his State was represented by a Senator, he would not feel free to attend the naval conference. The question of selecting another Republican in his place on this mission would be a most difficult problem for the President.

Quick Tax Cut Forecast

While the Senate struggles with the Vare issue and carries on, when that is disposed of, with the tax cut, the House under the control of the compact Republican leadership turns to the proposed \$150,000,000 income tax cut recommended by the President. Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered a resolution authorizing this reduction, and with the usual limited debate rules of the chamber in effect the way was cleared for its early enactment.

These questions are of immediate attention. Important as they are, they are, however, no more so than the array of other major issues that faces Congress in the coming months. In fact, so extensive is the scope that such party leaders as Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, holds that the sea-

sion cannot possibly complete its work until well along in the summer. The more important of these questions are: World Court adherence under the Root-Hurst formula, railroad consolidation, radio commission, waterways and flood control, naval pact if one is arranged at the London conference, French debt settlement, reorganization of the Government, extension of federal aid for road building, appropriations, banking amendments, the water-power issue involving the regulation of the industry, increased appropriations for prohibition enforcement, reorganization of prohibition enforcement service by transfer of bureau from Treasury to Department of Justice, Muscle Shoals, funds for improving federal prisons, a number of proposed inquiries and above all politics.

Plenty of Investigations
Of the investigations three are already under way; the Shearer "Big Navy" lobby inquiry, the general lobby investigation and a scrutiny of cotton market operations. Another authorized, covering communications and later extended to include water power, will be gotten under way by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, as soon as the tariff bill has been acted on.

Another investigation projected would have to do with the credit situation with special attention to recent stock market operations. A resolution offered by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, authorizes an inquiry along these lines. Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking Committee, desires that such a study should also include an examination of branch and chain banking development and the so-called investment trusts.

Politics will be current throughout the session. The coming year is a major congressional and state election period, and both parties and all factions are profoundly interested. The outcome will determine the control of the next Congress, a matter of the greatest import to the President.

Not only is the President's legislative program at stake in these 1930 elections, but the presidential situation in 1932 is certain to feel the effect of this balloting. For this reason reason politics, always current at a congressional session, will be particularly active in the coming months, especially in the Senate where a Democratic-Progressive alliance dominates the chamber.

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TRADE TO KEEP BUILDING GOING DURING WINTER

Chamber of Commerce Acts to Block Unemployment Following Holidays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Business mobilization on an unprecedented scale to ward off the effects of depression and unemployment in the immediate future is called for in preliminary plans of officials of the United States Chamber of Commerce arranging the conference of national executives.

Two facts emerged from discussions on program and agenda which have been going on between Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors, William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, federal officials and others arranging details for the coming conference.

1. Emphasis will be placed on steps to take immediate rush action in the present winter session. Long-term planning may be considered, but primary consideration will be given to speeding up business and reducing unemployment in the next three months.

2. President Hoover already has promises of notable responses of a concrete nature, which will be announced from representatives of the various federal commissions and industrial groups at the conference.

Flood of Acceptances
Officials of the chamber are almost embarrassed by the nation-wide response to their list of invitations sent out from Washington to business leaders. The flood of acceptances received has inundated the group arranging the conference and it is now anticipated that perhaps double the original estimate of attendance will actually be reached. More than 1000 requests for invitations have been received, and simultaneously, some 300 acceptances to the official invitations have already come in.

Officials are now loath to estimate the eventual number who will be present but believe it may easily surpass 400. Officials frankly would prefer a smaller number, as more convenient in achieving the concrete results which it is hoped will spring from this gathering. To facilitate action they have arranged an inner group of about 31, each of whom will speak for one of the assorted trades and industries represented, and also for a continuing executive committee which will probably number about a score.

The conference, it is learned, will concentrate on an immediate program of stimulating business without delay in the current winter months. It is pointed out that a major share of the promises exacted from industrial leaders at the White House conferences dealt with programs for the coming year or for periods even longer ahead. While these responses are gratifying, officials here believe that if an emergency arises it will press most heavily, not in the coming summer and afterward, but in the next two or three months; specifically next January, when the usual seasonal slump that follows the holiday buying may be exaggerated by the effects of the stock market decline.

Complete Data Available
To meet and if possible eliminate this potential crisis, the industrial leaders will be asked to put into effect immediate construction and other expansion programs which were contemplated in the boom days before the stock market deflation occurred. It is recognized that the time is now too short to initiate new programs in the coming winter; so that emphasis will be laid on continuing without curtailment programs that had previously been discussed, but that might be curtailed in view of recent conditions.

The heavy artillery of economic statistics that will be brought up to support this line of national defense will be the facts accumulated by various federal commissions under Herbert Hoover's leadership ever since the first Unemployment Conference of 1921. Mr. Hoover has sponsored a series of four such conferences which, it is claimed, have gathered facts to show that construction can be begun and carried on as well in the winter months as in the summer; and that likewise business cycles changes have no lasting effect on construction, which, indeed, Mr. Hoover has termed "the balance wheel of American industry." Both these facts, it is claimed, are immediately applicable to present conditions.

Philadelphia's Programs
Estimated at \$85,000,000
By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—Amplifying a statement made two weeks ago as to Philadelphia's contribution to the national work reserve, Mayor Harry A. Mackay has just informed the industrial relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce that this city will spend \$85,000,000 on public improvements between Dec. 1 and the early part of 1932. Mayor Mackay made this announcement at luncheon at the Manufacturers' Club which was attended by representative business men of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

"At a former meeting of this committee," the Mayor said, "I announced that loan funds approximating \$56,000,000 would be expended on public works. Since then, however, I have had reports from the various city departments and bureaus and am informed that the program for 1930 and 1931 will represent an outlay of \$74,704,701 in addition to which the Board of Education will spend \$8,000,000, the Board of Prison Inspectors \$1,000,000 and the Fairmount Park Commission \$1,425,000 for the completion of the Art Museum.

SOCIALISTS OUT TO CAPITALIZE THOMAS' VOTES

To Take Active Part in Congressional Elections, and Add to Party Strength

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON—Encouraged by Norman Thomas' 200,000 votes in the November municipal election in New York City, the Socialist Party is girding itself for an intensive national drive in 1930.

Its leaders are proceeding on the theory that what Manhattan Island says today, the country at large may be saying tomorrow.

Mr. Thomas got more than twice as many votes in the election for Mayor than he received in the whole State for President in 1928, when he ran at the head of the Socialist national ticket. The results have fired the party with the belief that, at the next test, there will be just as heavy a proportionate increase in the nationwide Socialist vote as there was in Greater New York.

Plans for next year's membership campaign, which is to be in the nature of preparations for the 1932 presidential election, will be adopted at a meeting of the national executive committee in Buffalo on Dec. 14 and 15. Clarence Senior, Socialist national executive secretary, announced in addition to a systematic effort to secure adherents to the party, the Socialists will take an active part in the 1930 congressional elections. They are going to make a special effort to send to the House Representatives from Wisconsin the widow of Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

In March, 1930 the national executive committee will hold its meeting at Los Angeles. That will be the signal for a drive throughout the western part of the country. Mr. Senior asserts that, "there is not a single section of the Union from which we do not receive letters asking us to send organizers to take advantage of the growing Socialist sentiment."

Returns now available, Mr. Senior says, reveal substantial Socialist gains in all the fall elections. Twenty populous up-state New York cities showed increases comparable to Mr. Thomas' amazing run in Greater New York. Big Socialist victories were won at Reading, Pa. The Socialist poll in Ohio cities registered 50 per cent increases. In Cleveland 20 Socialist candidates for the city council lost by only a couple of hundred votes. The Socialist vote in Virginia was doubled.

On Jan. 1 a national membership drive is to be launched. At present, only 12,000 dues-paying members are on the National Socialist Party's books, but as the New York election indicates, these figures mean little.

ALBANIAN EX-MINISTER ATTACKED IN ATHENS
ATHENS (AP)—An unidentified assassin, believed actuated by political enmity, shot and wounded Kotechi Tassi, former Minister of Justice in Albania, last night as he was walking in the Zappeion Park here with Ali Kleisoura, formerly a deputy in the Albanian Parliament.

Both Tassi and Kleisoura were opponents of King Zog I, and have lived in Greece since he was crowned "King of the Albanians."

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Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—the hips and diaphragm—also does away with hollow back.
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"Nevaspred" will absolutely produce the new silhouette.
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In Philadelphia—Frutcher Silk Shop
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Shafter Bldg.

OREGON AND PORTLAND WIDEN BUILDING PLANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—More money will be poured into the business channels of Portland and the State of Oregon during 1930 than in 1929, reports from branches of state and city government, utilities, manufacturers and business concerns indicate.

The city plans to spend \$5,000,000 on streets, sewers, bridges and water mains.

Multnomah County will spend in improvement and maintenance of roads in excess of \$2,600,000, and in addition \$1,500,000 on the new St. Johns bridge across the Willamette River. The Portland School Board plans to spend approximately \$1,130,000 in new school buildings or expansion of existing school facilities.

Plans will be put under way almost immediately for construction of a new municipal incinerator at a cost of about \$150,000. The city is putting forward as rapidly as possible all plans for construction of sewers, which are built in response to petition by property owners.

Southern's Western Lines
Intend to Spend \$50,000,000
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO—Southern Pacific has announced that its western lines will spend more than \$50,000,000 during the coming year as evidence of the company's faith in the economic conditions prevailing throughout the Nation.

The entire budget will be spent for new equipment, extensions and betterments on Pacific coast lines, which include such subsidiaries as Northwestern Pacific and Pacific Electric, in addition to the regular Southern Pacific lines.

As construction work forms a large part of the contemplated improvements, company officials pointed out that a substantial part of the budget will go toward the employment of labor.

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Ideal Christmas Gift
GENUINE HARTZ MOUNTAIN
Carefully Selected, Hardy,
Healthy Singers, \$5.00. An
Unusual Value at This Price.
Genuine St. Andrews Roll-
ins \$2.50. Every one a Bird
Singer. Singers. Mail orders
carefully filled. Send 10c in stamps for
Book on "Rena Pets and How to Care
for Them."
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PANCAKE
WHEAT
HEARTS
FLOUR
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ASK FOR WILHOITE'S Peanut Butter Sandwiches
at leading Soda Fountains and Lunchettes
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE—WILHOITE
SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
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The SHAKER SISTERS
From East Canterbury, N. H.
ARE HOLDING AN
Exhibition and Sale
OF
SHAKER CLOAKS
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AT THE
COPLEY-PLAZA
Boston, Mass.
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1929
Buy sugars that you know are clean. Sealed Domino Package Sugars are full-weight, protected from dirt and handling.
"Sweeten it with Domino"
American Sugar Refining Company

MORROW TO GET EDGE'S SEAT IN U. S. SENATE

Continued from Page 1
ing for the most intelligent co-operation by both business men and legislators.

Governor Larson's announcement of the appointment was a political surprise. It makes it clear that the Republican organization in New Jersey supports the Morrow appointment, and any candidate who will seek election to the Senate in the spring primaries will have to face the opposition of Mr. Baird and his organization, with which Governor Larson, Ambassador Edge, Senator Hamilton F. Kean and Daniel F. Pomeroy, national committeeman, are affiliated.

Despite this, Joseph F. Frelinghuysen, one-time United States Senator from New Jersey, has reiterated that his hat is still in the ring and that he will continue to seek the long-term Republican nomination in the primaries next March.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is regarded in political circles here as Mr. Morrow's strongest rival for the nomination. But it was admitted that many things may happen between now and the primaries. In this connection it was said in political circles which are usually informed that Mr. Frelinghuysen would be eliminated from the New Jersey senatorial race by appointment to a Cabinet post by President Hoover.

Senator Baird commended Governor Larson for his appointment of Mr. Morrow as "a man whose election is above all factionalism."

Edge to Sail Dec. 6
WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter E. Edge, former senior Senator from New Jersey, was sworn in Dec. 2 as Ambassador to France. The oath was administered by Miles Shand, also a resident of New Jersey, and former chief of the appointment division. Mr. Edge will sail Dec. 6 on the steamship Ile de France.

HARTKE CHOSEN HEAD OF MILK PRODUCERS
WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry Hartke, of Covington, Ky., has been chosen by the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation to head its advisory committee to the Federal Farm Board. Hartke is president of the federation. Others chosen to ad-

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Return Postage Guaranteed
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INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS
Distinctive Designs on Sheer Linen
Now, while assortments are complete and selection a leisurely pleasure... is the time to choose your Christmas gift handkerchiefs. Besides the ones illustrated there are many others from
25¢ to \$2.50 each
GROUND FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Above: a sports handkerchief with two tone border and hand embroidered initial. Hand rolled hem, sheer linen. 35¢ each
Above: exquisitely sheer linen with hand rolled hem. Initial in white with touches of color, hand embroidered. \$1 each
Above: for men, hand embroidered initials and hand rolled hem. Top, \$1.50 each Below, \$1 each
Above: conservative handkerchief, utterly feminine with its all white hand embroidered initial and hand rolled hem. 50¢ each

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

LONDON UNDERGROUND TRAM SYSTEM OPENS

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—No. 55 Broadway—the name by which the new headquarters of London's underground omnibus and tram system prefers to be known—had its official opening on Dec. 1 in the shape of a housewarming party, at which some 200 guests were entertained by directors.

The building itself has been completed several months and Londoners are already quite accustomed to the tall white tower 250 feet high which stands out as a landmark in open spaces many miles away, especially at night, when bathed in the light of eight arc lamps, each of 6000 candlepower. The keynote of the building is simplicity, except for a set of sculptures portraying the winds, and Jacob Epstein is much criticized for the symbolical groups representing Day and Night, which an unknown person unsuccessfully tried to tar and feather a few weeks ago.

The interior of the building is decorated with gray marble, and the offices are equipped with dark wooden furniture; the doors are of walnut, the floor of teak, the elevator gates of bronze. Among the interesting souvenirs treasured by the company are a photograph of the last horse omnibus on its final journey to London Bridge on Oct. 15, 1911, a cheque for £3,163,811, paid for the London General Omnibus Company when the present organization bought it in 1912, and an original share in the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus de Londres—a French company which for many years owned and controlled the bus service in the British capital.

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MAYFAIR's new enlarged store offers the most complete display of worthwhile and unusual—
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Only the highest class novelties... things that afford a real pleasure, entertainment and satisfaction have been gathered from the master-crafts shops of Europe and America.
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25¢ to \$2.50 each
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BRITISH START BUSINESS TALKS WITH CABINET

Premier Entertains Industrial Leaders—Gen. Smuts Plan Being Discussed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON — The British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, in line with the example set by President Hoover entertained a number of business men and economists to lunch at Downing Street to discuss plans for associating expert advisers with the machinery of the Government somewhat upon the lines advocated by General Smuts, ex-Prime Minister of South Africa, who sees in the Dawes and Young commissions a prototype of a system capable of vast utility in "making democracy safe for the world." General Smuts described this system at a week-end lecture at Cambridge. His main point was that although the Kellogg peace pact may "in the end remodel the forms as well as the spirit of national government," there was in the meanwhile a real danger to democratic institutions owing to the politicians of today being "often baffled and almost paralyzed by the incalculable forces of public opinion that surround them."

General Smuts said "to make the new peace order function successfully it is necessary to provide for new machinery which will be less directly under the pressure of public opinion than politicians are, and needs must be in a democratic state." General Smuts continued: "The Dawes and the Young commissions were not only valuable because of the great work they did, but even more so because they were typical of the new method of dealing with such questions."

New Mechanisms Evolved
"In the storm and stress of our time new mechanisms are thus being evolved and put into the vast and growing machine of human government. . . . They actually tackled a problem which had repeatedly been before governments and had been found to be insoluble by them. They applied expert skilled wisdom to a problem which had been hopelessly vitiated by human prejudice. And they succeeded in finding a solution, however temporary in character it may be."

"The commissions marshaled new forces against those of popular sentiment; the battle took place in the storm area of politics where passion had usually been victorious, and in that battle won a victory not only notable in itself but far-reaching as pointer on the future road of human government."

"Democracy is not enough. The fierce and implacable spirit of nationalism, of national egoism which democracy incidentally represents, is not enough. National egoism and war are twin sister and brother. If war is to go, the other must go too, or at least its malign influence in the affairs of the world must be abated or neutralized."

Experts' Impartial Lead
General Smuts added: "Nations must become accustomed to look to an organized system of expert report which gives a just and impartial lead to governments and public opinion, and which should be regularly accepted, just as judicial decisions are accepted as a matter of course. The Permanent Court of International Justice, acting within a purely legal domain, should be paralleled by a system of expert international advisers whose authority in the domain of applied science, finance and all the vastly intricate problems which confront the modern world will be as readily accepted and will be as unquestioned as that of the International Court."

Mr. MacDonald's guests included, besides leading industrialists, such theoretical experts as Walter Layton, editor of the Economist; John Maynard Keynes, lecturer on economics, Cambridge; Henry Clay, former professor of economics at Amherst College, Massachusetts; Richard Henry Tawney, member of the consultative committee of the Board of Education, and George D. H. Cole, university reader in economics at Oxford. The Prime Minister's plan was mentioned in his election speeches last April, in which he said that unemployment measures would be worked out on the advice of a "new national economic committee."

Mr. MacDonald added that the Government would, "as it were, organize a brain for thinking and acting for the industrial state." This committee, he explained, would be "modeled exactly" on that for imperial defense. This is taken to mean that while it will include such Cabinet officials as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and the Lord Privy Seal, it will work through expert sub-committees, which will keep the Cabinet in touch with the representatives of industry and labor.

**SEAMEN'S FRIEND
WORK IS EXPANDED**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Greater usefulness and increased efficiency characterized the activities of the American Seamen's Friend Society during its one hundred and first year, just ended, according to the annual report of the Rev. Dr. George Sidney Webster, secretary of the society.

The organization aided 115,000 seamen in New York and many other ports throughout the world, Dr. Webster reported, as compared to 90,000 the preceding year. Free meals and lodgings were provided for 20,000 men, which was 4000 more than any previous year. Other relief was given 425 seamen who were destitute or shipwrecked, an increase of 70 over last year. Seamen showed greater interest than ever before in reading and in attending concerts at the various homes, Dr. Webster said, and more has been done for them in this way than in other years.

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Liberal Groups Urge Child Labor Reforms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Various phases of industrial life, from child labor to unemployment insurance, were discussed at a conference called by the People's Lobby and the League for Independent Political Action. Prof. John Dewey wrote:

"I am particularly hopeful that we may be able to make a strong campaign to offset the effort to reduce surtaxes and to continue the unfair method of raising so large a part of our revenue from consumption taxes. I trust, too, that we shall get the same support for the plan for federal relief for children, since the various programs of interim construction work, while essential, will not afford sufficient employment to enable many wage earners in the marginal class to earn enough to maintain a good standard of living for their families."

Norman Thomas, recent Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, sent a letter advocating federal child relief by increasing family incomes on the family allowance plan, and through a general social fund administered by or under control of the Government. Pending the working out and adoption of a plan for family allowances, he urged a direct federal appropriation for child relief in those agricultural and industrial fields where the need is greatest.

Howard Y. Williams of the League for Independent Political Action, discussing water power, said: "What we need in the United States is a public-owned giant system. Senator Norris should be supported to the limit in his effort to secure government operation of Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam."

Henry T. Hunt advocated the taxing of corporate surplus, "thus compelling distribution to stockholders." "Beyond all this, however, we should immediately proceed to the enactment of a generous system of unemployment insurance, since unemployment is always with us," declared Harry W. Laidler.



'Fathers Made War'— Sons to Make Peace

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Youth Congress for Peace held here in the Y. M. C. A. building was attended by representatives of over 20 youth organizations and prominent Dutch educators.

The purpose of the gathering was to survey the national and international peace movements. Among the banners shown was one bearing words, "Our fathers made war, we shall make peace."

Dr. E. Van Raalte of The Hague, in an address described the rapid evolution of the peace movement from the Geneva protocol in 1924 to the Kellogg pact, passing the milestones of the Locarno treaty, which enabled Germany to join the League of Nations, and the general arbitration act of Geneva in 1927 which opened a new possibility for settling disputes between nations. The youths' organization pledged themselves to strive actively for world peace.

FARM BOARD LENDS \$5,000,000
WASHINGTON (P)—A commodity loan of \$5,000,000 to the Western Cattle Marketing Association of San Francisco has been approved by the Federal Farm Board.

College Fund on Way for City of New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The initial appropriation will be made soon on the proposed \$10,000,000 Brooklyn unit of the College of the City of New York, which has been under consideration for the last four years, according to an announcement just made by Assistant Mayor Charles Kerrigan. This is the first step in the expansion of City College, which it is expected will extend eventually to all five boroughs.

It is proposed to erect two separate buildings, one for women and one for men. This would allow for future expansion and would not greatly increase the cost, since the city would have to provide two buildings for the unit in any case.

Roughly divided, the estimates allow \$2,000,000 for the site and \$8,000,000 for the construction of the unit, although one estimate places the cost at \$10,000,000 exclusive of the site.

As the funds must come through tax notes, it is expected that the tax note calendar next January will include an allocation for the purpose in an initial appropriation of about \$2,000,000. The city will be committed to complete construction of the unit.

The need of centralizing the administration of the Brooklyn unit has been pressed by the Board of Higher Education by Borough President James J. Byrne and by Ralph Jonas, one-time president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. At present Brooklyn day students, who number about 6500, are accommodated in rented quarters.

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Film Edict Issued by German Fascisti

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—The German Fascisti have issued an amusing ultimatum addressed to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the German National Party, in which they threaten to boycott the cinemas and films of the Ufa Company, owned by him, unless he uses them more vigorously for nationalist propaganda.

Dr. Hugenberg, it will be remembered, purchased some time ago Germany's largest film company, the Ufa, for the purpose of increasing his influence on public opinion. But he has failed to satisfy the radical elements among the Nationalists, who would wish him to show each week films against the Young plan, the war guilt charge and the Republican régime.

Now they are demanding that a certain film in which Jews play a prominent rôle should be removed within three days, otherwise they will institute a "political campaign" against the Ufa theaters, which in their language might mean anything from a boycott to an attack on the cinemas and an interruption of the performances. This new move has also its very serious side. It shows how the Fascisti in Germany are now trying to enforce their will in the National Party and to cause continual disturbance of peace and order in the community.

Pennsylvania Recognizes '400'; No Plebeian Motor Tags for Them

Officials and Distinguished Citizens to Have Plates With Letters Only—Mellon, However, Keeps Low Number, 48

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA — Motor license tags in Pennsylvania, now being issued for 1930, will cause many a head to turn and many an eyebrow to be raised in inquiry. Those who would like to satisfy their curiosity may have to carry a little reference book to learn the answer.

More than 400 of next year's motor tags will bear letters and no numerals. The lettered tags will go to members of Gov. John S. Fisher's family and to members of his official cabinet as well as to prominent political personages and leaders in the business world. Governor Fisher's car will bear tag No. 1, and low numbers will go to many other state executives, but his daughter, Mrs. Mary Fisher Brown of Haverford, will have tag "B."

Pierre S. du Pont of Longwood, Chester County, will have tags "DU" and "PD" in the two-letter series. A. Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer, will carry the tag "AK." In these, as in many other issues throughout the State, the initials of the persons will be the initials of their tags.

Low numbers—those from 2 to 100—have been much sought after as in other years and these have been distributed on applications filed months ago. Gifford Pinchot, formerly governor of Pennsylvania, will get tag No. 11.

David A. Reed, Senator from Pennsylvania, No. 22; Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 5; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, No. 43; William S. Vare, United States Senator-elect, No. 80.

There appears to be no explanation for the use of letters instead of numerals except as a small tribute to certain distinguished members of the Commonwealth. It has been demonstrated that neither low numbers nor other distinguishing marks have rendered the holders immune from summons by the motor police for infractions of the rules. Indeed, Mayor Harry A. Mackey of Philadelphia has been tagged for parking too long.

The alphabetical designations, however, are looked upon by motor vehicle authorities as within the realm of useful possibilities. For instance, the chronic violator of the parking law may some day wear a tag on his motor bearing the letters "PS," which may be translated in the little red book of the police, as "parking squatter." The inordinate speeder may have to be labeled "FE," which, translated, will mean "fire engine," while the chronic zig-zag driver may wear a "ZZ." The possibilities are without number, not to mention one more—"HH," which may mean "hydrant hen."

Symbols, signs and legends may go further to enlighten the police as to just what kind of a driver is behind the wheel and the day may come, who knows, when the simple expedient of a label may tell the enforcement officers the whole history of a motorist in a nutshell and there will be a vast improvement in motoring as the drivers strive for their perfect letters—O. K.

Dornier Forecasts Larger Airplanes

NEW YORK — Airplanes two to three times as large as the huge Dornier DO-X, which flew with 169 passengers over Lake Constance, are not only feasible but structurally less difficult than the transport airplanes now being built, in the opinion of Dr. Claude Dornier, designer and builder of the world's largest airplane.

"It is exactly like building a steel steamship," he said. "As the size is increased the sheathing of the flying boat is made thicker and weight-saving becomes simpler, relatively speaking."

The designer said he probably would fly the DO-X to America next summer, making the trip by way of South America.

Dr. Dornier will be consultant of the Dornier Corporation of America and in that capacity will spend a great deal of time in this country. With General Motors and Fokker executives he is considering several sites for the first factory for the construction of Dornier flying boats. He said he expected that several of the American-built Dorniers would be completed within the next year.

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British fabrics used exclusively. . . .
Cut by a London designer
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GILDA GRAY

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OLD-AGE FUND URGED IN PLEA TO EMPLOYERS

Spending Essential, None
Can Save, Is Reply to
Thrift Argument

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The American Association for Old Age Security has just appeared in an "open letter" to 3000 of America's industrial and commercial leaders in 35 states to aid in a campaign to push old age pension legislation as "an elementary piece of social justice." Analyzing the pension situation, the association urges that it is to the interest of employers to support appropriate legislation.

Among the recipients of the appeal were the heads of Standard Oil, International Harvester, Pile's, of Boston; United States Steel, General Motors, Ford Motor, Sears Roebuck, American Sugar Refining, Macy's of New York, General Electric, Curtis Publishing, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Bethlehem Shipbuilding and United States Rubber.

"Next to the dependent men and women, no group is so vitally concerned in the adequate care of the aged as American employers," the letter continues. It adds that employers' opposition to pensions is not prompted by a "disregard of human rights or mere selfishness," but that on the contrary the employers are proud of the interest they take in their workers, of the fine relations they have established in their plants and of the efforts they make to constantly improve working conditions of their employees.

The association attaches "doubtful value" to the system of industrial pensions effected by some large enterprises.

Pensions contributed to by employers were declared to affect only younger workers, leaving the older employees unprotected when they need help. The association suggests that "a system of contributory insurance operated by the government is worthy of consideration as a future program to provide for the younger men."

In reply to the argument that workers should save for their old age, the letter holds that "spending is paramount in this era of prosperity" and prevents substantial savings for a remote future.

The association cites figures to show that pensions are "cheaper than poorhouses."

CHINESE ENVOYS CROSS FRONTIER FOR CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

to Russia and China a sense of their obligations under the Kellogg pact, which they had each signed, and for a time as a result of the effort the tension in Manchuria was relaxed.

Britain Accepts American Plan of Invoking Pact

LONDON (P)—The Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, announced in the House of Commons that at the instance of the United States, the Government of Great Britain has agreed to joint Anglo-American representations to Russia and China calling their attention to their obligations under the Kellogg pact in view of the disturbed situation in Manchuria.

"As to the existence of a state of war, I can only state that as far as I know, neither the Chinese nor the Soviet Governments have informed any other government that they consider themselves at war," Mr. Henderson said.

"To the best of my belief the Chinese Government has taken no definite step to bring the dispute before the League of Nations. But on Nov. 28 the Chinese Minister informed me that his Government contemplated such an appeal and asked for my view."

"I pointed out that there was a dif-

ficulty because the Soviet Union was not a member of the League, and I informed him of the action of the United States Government."

Mr. Henderson's statement was elicited by a series of parliamentary questions.

He said arrangements had been made with the American Government for the simultaneous issuing of a statement to the press by the British and American Governments.

A Reuters dispatch from Shanghai says Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, has intimated privately that he would resign at the end of this month.

Dr. Wang was quoted as stating that his decision was due to public criticism regarding negotiations for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

It was regarded in Shanghai as almost certain that Dr. Wang would make such intimation in view of the difficulty in which the Nanking Government has been placed in consequence of the separate negotiations between Moscow and Mukden.

In addition the extraterritoriality problem, which threatens to become acute by the end of the month, is likely to prove highly embarrassing for any Foreign Minister.

The dispatch added that pressure undoubtedly was being exercised in various quarters to induce Dr. Wang to reconsider his decision.

Berlin Gets U. S. Note

BERLIN (P)—Jacob Gould Schurman, American Ambassador to Germany, has presented to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, a copy of the note sent by the American Government to Soviet Russia by way of France, and to China, calling attention to their obligation under the Kellogg pact.

With the text, Mr. Schurman presented a verbal note giving the reasons why the American Government took the step it did, and expressing the hope that the German Government will join the United States in a similar action.

Soviets Send Envoy

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—A further step toward direct settlement of the Manchurian railroad controversy is indicated in the announcement the representative of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat, Mr. Simanovsky, went to the Siberian town of Nikolsk to meet the Mukden delegates Li and Tsai, who had crossed the frontier.

There seems little doubt that Colonel Stimson's reported note suggesting joint representation of the powers on the Manchurian question will meet with a negative reception here.

BRITISH ACTORS FORM UNION ON EQUITY LINES

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Members of the theatrical profession at a largely attended meeting in the Duke of York's theater to consider the launching of an actors' trade union on similar lines to the American Actors Equity unanimously adopted a resolution declaring: "This meeting urges actors and actresses in this country to form and unite in one effective organization and abandon every consideration which might prejudice this result."

Nicolas Hannen of the Stage Guild urged actors and actresses to join and support the existing organizations. A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council, presided.

ARGENTINE OIL INVESTIGATION

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Senate has adopted a resolution to investigate charges that certain senators were closely associated with private enterprises engaged in exploitation of petroleum in Argentina.

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COST OF ROADS IN 1930 THOUGHT TO BE \$2,500,000,000

Would Provide Work for
625,000 Persons—Coast-to-
Coast Highway Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Based on information furnished by motor clubs and highway authorities, Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., estimates that \$2,500,000,000 will be spent for building and maintaining roads and streets in 1930, furnishing employment to 625,000 people.

"It is estimated," he says, "that every \$4000 spent in the construction and maintenance of streets and highways is equivalent to the wages and materials used by one worker. On this basis the anticipated \$2,500,000,000 program in 1930 would mean the employment of 625,000. Of this number, approximately 100,000 represents highway officials, contractors and engineers, the remainder constituting the highway labor army."

While urging the states and counties to do everything possible to enlarge their road appropriations for 1930, Mr. Henry declared that this is a good time for cities to launch their programs for street widening and the acquisition of the necessary rights of way.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A \$900,000,000 coast-to-coast highway from Maine to Washington, 200 feet wide, has been proposed to President Hoover as a means of "promoting the prosperity" of the country, by George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, in a letter just made public here. Mr. Harvey accompanied his proposal with a plan for such a highway by Fred Shepherd, engineer of highways for the borough and placed "Mr. Shepherd's time and service at the President's free disposal."

The work entailed, Mr. Harvey said in his letter, would provide employment for thousands of men in 18 states and would be a real factor in promoting individual prosperity. Such a highway would provide an express vehicular route from coast to coast, opening undeveloped sections of the country to commercial intercourse.

Mr. Shepherd said his plan represented a cost not greater than that of building 30 first class battleships. States which would benefit by such a highway could be assessed, in his opinion, for part of the cost.

RUSSIAN PRINCESS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

LONDON (P)—Reading the Bible to children of Soviet workers is said by the Daily Mail to have caused the arrest and imprisonment in Moscow of Princess Sophie Lieven, sister-in-law of Sir Kynaston Studd, who was Lord Mayor of London last year. A Riga, Latvia, dispatch to the Mail said the Soviet political police arrested her and lodged her in the Lubianka jail on general charges of Christian missionary activities.

APOLOGY BY LABOR LEADERS DEMANDED

GLASGOW, Scot. (P)—Demand for an apology from official leaders of the British Labor Party to the party's

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PANAMA CANAL WIDENING PLAN NOW UNDER WAY

First Step Taken to Meet
Needs of Increasing
Traffic

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The past year set new records for the aggregate tonnage of vessels passing through, for tolls collected and tons of cargo carried. This bears out previous forecasts made by army engineers, that traffic through the Panama Canal will grow larger and larger so that the canal itself must be made wider and the facilities improved as the years pass and ultimately a new Atlantic-Pacific waterway seriously considered.

Tolls amounted in 1929 to \$27,128.

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Annie Louise Metcalf, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ella J. McConnell, Washington, D. C.
A. B. Parker, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. E. W. Willey, Selma, Ala.
Miss Frances E. Williams, Stewart Manor, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Frank M. Barnard, Springfield, Mass.

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889, a new high record for all time, yet not large enough to return the 4 per cent on total investment which the Government sets as a minimum before reducing charges on vessels seeking passage through.

In the past year the once distant Panama Canal Zone has been brought within a few days journey of all parts of the United States by expanding air mail and air passenger routes with expectation of further extensions immediately, both to the north and to countries to the south. The canal zone is now a flourishing community of 30,300 people, or 2300 more than a year ago, and apparently well satisfied with conditions.

Although the volume of traffic is expanding, the time has not yet come when it will be advisable to establish continuous operation throughout 24 hours a day, or even extensive night operation, the report explains. Fog makes night operation particularly difficult, it is explained.

However, the report adds: "The continued growth of traffic has emphasized the importance of providing for a greater future traffic."

RAIL RATE HEARING SET

WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court has ordered the Federal District Court for Montana to assemble a three-judge federal court to pass on the proceeding brought by the Northern Pacific and three other railroads to prevent the State Railway Commission from putting into effect new rates.

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FROM the very beginning, SERVICE has been the corner-stone of the Ford business. Far back in 1908, when the first Model T Fords were made, there were few people who understood the operation of an automobile and fewer places to which the purchaser might turn for help when repairs were needed.

Frequently in those days, Mr. Ford would deliver the car personally to the new owner and see to it that some arrangements were made to keep it in good running order. Usually he would find the best informed mechanic and explain the construction of the car to him. Sometimes, when no such mechanic was available, the town blacksmith would be pressed into service.

Then, as the business grew, capable men were appointed, in a widening circle of towns, to devote their entire time to the care of Ford cars. These men worked under close factory supervision and according to certain set standards.

For just as the Ford Motor Company was the pioneer in the making of "a strong, simple, satisfactory automobile at a low price," so it was also the pioneer in establishing complete and satisfactory service facilities.

For the first time in the automobile business it became possible for the purchaser of a car to buy parts quickly and readily and to have repairs made at a reasonable cost. Where formerly it had been the accepted practice to charge the highest possible prices for these repairs, a new policy was instituted for the protection of the owner. The unusual character of Ford Service was soon recognized as one of the outstanding features of the car.

Today there are more than eight thousand Authorized Ford Dealers in the United States alone, with thousands of others located throughout the world. Their mechanics have been trained in

special schools conducted by the Ford Motor Company and they have been equipped with all the latest service machinery.

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Wherever you live, or wherever you go, you will find the Ford dealer prompt and business-like in his work, fair in his charges, and sincerely eager to do a good and thorough job at all times.

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That is the purpose for which the Ford car was designed and built. That is the true meaning of Ford Service.



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SCOTTISH STOCK EXPERT AWARDS CHICAGO PRIZE

Junior Feeding Contest Won by Iowa Boy—Girl Is 'Best Showman'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—For the fifth time, Walter Biggar, Scottish cattle man, has crossed the Atlantic to perform a three-day job. When it is done he will go right home again.

He is now at work judging cattle at the International Livestock Exposition here. He has the responsibility of choosing the grand sweepstakes champion of the exposition. Such is the confidence breeders of the United States have in his judgment that last year, when he placed the ribbon on a steer raised by a 12-year-old boy, passing up the entries of the livestock men of the Nation, there was not a murmur. Mr. Biggar was welcomed back this year with more enthusiasm than ever.

He says he likes his three-day job. He doesn't mind the time it takes him to get to work and home again. He is a man of engaging manners, but averse to publicity.

Waldo Mommensen, an 18-year-old lad from Miles, Ia., won the junior feeding contest. Veteran stock men studied his prize-winning Aberdeen-Angus steer "Mike," because they remembered that last year the winner of this class was grand champion of the whole show.

Emma Goecke, sister of the boy who won that championship, came in for some honors on her own score this year. She won first place with her Hereford calves in two classes, and this gives her a chance to compete for the grand championship. She also was judged the best "showman" of all the boys and girls who exhibited. This award goes to the young breeder who handles his animal most capably when it is brought into the great arena of the exposition.

Highest honors in the swine feeding contest went to Myron Mahew of Albia, Ill.; in sheep feeding to Ernest Moore of Eaton, Ind. Marcel Zine of Dunes County, Wis., won the reserve championship in the junior calf-feeding contest with his Hereford, "Chubby."

Marvel was typical of the 4-H Club competitors who come here from many states to win ribbons. He got

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his experience in county and state fairs, and wasn't always a winner, either. But he said that every time he showed his stock he learned something from the other exhibitors. His ability to learn finally brought him to the top at the "international."

For the third consecutive year, Oklahoma youths won the non-collegiate live-stock judging contest. Three boys from Claremore, took the award. Purdue University won the intercollegiate judging contest.

Nicaraguan Says Marines Bar Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Salomon De La Selva, secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, called at the State Department to protest against action of American marines, whom he charged with deporting him from his own country. He asserted that he was arrested Sept. 28 by marines, imprisoned, and deported from Corinto with six other prominent Nicaraguans.

In 1916 he was an instructor at Williams College, and was a friend of the late Samuel Gompers and of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor. He asserts that when he was removed from prison Oct. 4, he was put on board steamship without a passport. When he reached the United States, he was admitted on a six-month permit, as were the six other exiles who accompanied him. In this group, according to De La Selva, are the editor of La Prensa, largest Nicaraguan paper, a former president of the Chamber of Deputies, and a brother-in-law of the former President, Solerzano.

It is understood that De La Selva will see Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, on the latter's return to the capital, and that he will also be in touch with William Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He charged that American interests sought control of the water supply of Managua, then under municipal government. When it appeared certain that the municipal government would not sell its plant, he charged, the Federal Government arbitrarily and contrary to the Constitution abrogated the municipal government and made Managua a federal district, whereupon the water concession was granted.

OKANAGAN GROWERS DENY WASTE OF APPLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VERNON, B. C.—The Okanagan Valley fruit growers deny reports to the effect that 45,000 tons of apples go to waste in the valley each year. They point out that these figures represent nearly 50 per cent of the crop, and that the season's delay in the valley has not been able to secure a sufficient tonnage of cull apples to keep them busy. Contracts for dehydrated apples cannot be filled because of inability to obtain supplies to process.

AMUSEMENTS

Concert by
DONALD THAYER & BALLARD
Baritone Pianist
Aspirants of The Association of Parents and Friends of the HOUGHTON SCHOOL
For the Scholarship Fund
ROERICH THEATRE, at 103rd St., Thursday, December 5th, 8:45 P. M. Through special courtesy of the management, Roerich Museum will be opened after concert. Tickets \$5.00—Box Office at Houghton School, 433 West End Ave., and at Roerich Hall.

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WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way
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In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

NEWAMSTERDAM, W. 42 St., Eves. 8:30
Erlander, Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Mts. Dirs.
Mats. Wed., Sat.
William
In his farewell to the stage as
"Sherlock Holmes"

ERLANGER'S, W. 42 St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE
In the new comedy
"LADIES OF THE JURY"

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43rd St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON THEATRE, 46th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Eves. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD
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LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
MAX H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADWAY, 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Noel Coward's Operetta
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Entire Season \$4.00.

OIL MEN DEFINE NEW SUCCESS IN CUTTING OUTPUT

Accomplish by Self-Discipline What Government Failed to Give

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Notable accomplishments of self-discipline in the oil industry the past year were reported to the tenth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute here this week.

Failing to obtain government cooperation in a program of holding down production, the industry this fall for the first time succeeded in handling the problem of oversupply and did it by voluntary means.

Three months ago the industry clamped down upon itself a code of ethics aimed at checking evils of destructive competition in marketing which at times have run to extravagant lengths. Adoption of the code has been so vigorously promoted that several thousand companies have already signed up.

Weekly reports on refinery output have been established through the voluntary aid of the refining branch average of the American Petroleum Institute. Figures are already so complete that only 5 per cent of a perfect percentage is now lacking. This data on production is regarded by many as the most important statistical work the organized industry has done.

New Accounting Method

A final report on uniform methods of oil accounting, such as are prescribed by law in several other industries, as railroads, banks and public utilities, has been prepared for adoption at the meeting. Many of the companies are already using the common forms previously prepared.

Petroleum conservation on a world-wide basis receives special accent at this convention through the participation of Sir Henri W. A. de Bergh, the outstanding figure in the world petroleum industry abroad. He is managing director of the \$1,000,000,000 Royal Dutch-Schell companies. This is his second trip this year to America to confer on oil conservation.

Sir Henri is a proponent of international conservation; he favors the allocation of markets to the logical petroleum fields and wants the petroleum industry of the world put on a common sense business basis. This last is the theme of his address here.

Factors in America have changed since his visit of last March when he met with the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute. At that time it was contemplating an agreement between American producers to hold down the 1929 output of crude oil in the Western Hemisphere to the volume of production for 1928. Sir Henri's co-operation in the proposed agreement failed of approval by the Federal Oil Conservation Board on the ground that it lacked authority, and that the question of curtailment appeared one for the states to handle.

Cut Down Output

Since then operators in the flush producing fields, acting independently and on their own initiative, have done much to balance production and consumption of crude oil by pro-rating their yields to market requirements. Success in curtailing output was reached early in November.

Sir Henri is the second oil general from the Eastern Hemisphere within the year to bespeak concerted action in America. At last year's meeting of the institute, Sir John Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company of England, preached teamwork in developing petroleum resources as a means of stabilizing the entire oil industry.

The institute's code of ethics, which officially bears the longer title of "The Code of Practices for Marketing Refined Petroleum Products," was placed in preparation in April of last year, adopted in December, discussed with the Federal Trade Commission last February, approved by the commission in July, and by the directors of the institute a week later, and made effective Aug. 31, last.

"The code," according to E. B. Reeser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, "is the composite result of the work of hundreds of oil men and represents an honest effort to set up standards that will result in fair dealing for all, including the consumer in general, and the producer in particular."

The New Nut Crop

Is in. Let us express to you very truly, our sincere appreciation of your Budded or Eureka Walnuts.

10-lb Bag @ 35c per lb—Express 60c
5-lb Bag @ 36c per lb—Express 50c
Paper Shell Almonds @ 45c per lb

W. WACHSMUTH, Sawtelle, Calif.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Evening at 8:15 CLARA
RABINOVITCH
PIANIST (STEINWART)

Boston Opera House
BOSTON OPERA
FIRST WEEK—DEC. 2-7
Tonight at 8:00—CLOACONA, with Lis. Wiskata, Barron, Jiv. Ralshoff, Amato, Ross.
Tues.—TRAVIATA, with Squere, Dorioli, Martino Rossi.
Wed.—CARMEN, with Braslan, Molitor, Dorioli, Amato, Valenti.
Thurs.—BOHEME, with Altwood, Di Presa, Dorioli, Martino Rossi.
Fri.—MME. BUTTERFLY, with Strong and winning performance in "The Forward Pass," a First National film, playing a college football

NEW YORK—The establishment of a series of 100 or more small parks like Gramercy Park in various thickly populated sections of the city has just been recommended to the Mayor, James J. Walker, by Harry Allan Jacobs of the Mayor's Committee on Plan and Survey.

"The city's right to own property for the benefit of the community has never been taken advantage of to the extent that it should be," Mr. Jacobs said. "The possibilities of this right of condemnation and of the many civic improvements that could result with little or no cost to the city are beyond imagination."

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Victrola and Victrola Radiola
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PROGRESS OF A DECADE

The tenth meeting of the Institute brings out the remarkable organization the oil industry has perfected in a decade. Its institute has become a commanding repository of information about petroleum. In the standardization of materials and the promotion of better practices and in other fields it has done a great deal to advance the industry.

Among the discussions of the week one of the most interesting concerns the new deep oil wells, which run 5000, 7000 and more feet into the earth as compared with the old wells of from a few hundred to 3500 feet. The first American oil well, drilled at Titusville, Pa., in 1859 was only some 70-odd feet.

The deepest drilling well at present is the Nesa No. 11 of the Shell Company of California, in the Signal Hill field of California. At the last year's annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, it was reported that the well, drilled at 10,000 feet, but was not producing. The deepest producing well seems to be University 1-B, Group 1, of the Big Lake field, Texas, which reached oil at depths of between 8500 and 8523 feet.

Deep drilling is highly expensive. The deep wells of the Kettleman Hills field of California will cost \$200,000 or more each, it is estimated, as against the average cost of around \$50,000.

Prison Inmate Labor

Used in Philadelphia

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The use of inmate labor in building the new plant of the Eastern Penitentiary at Skipjack, Pa., is commended in a survey of state prisons recently completed by the National Society of Penal Information, Inc., but prison methods in general in this State are criticized for the number of idle prisoners and the apparent conflict of authority in management.

"In several states," the survey says, "there is a marked tendency to centralization. Pennsylvania has either gone too far or not far enough," and referring to the employment of prisoners, adds that recent figures show 311 men employed in the Department of Welfare Shops out of a total prison population of 1552 at the Eastern Penitentiary. In a general discussion of conditions at this institution, the survey says:

"The authorities are very wisely using inmate labor in the construction of the new plant, thus saving the State a large sum and supplying the excellent employment for the prisoners over a term of years. The location of the new plant appears to be an excellent one. The decision to build two-story cell houses instead of the huge and oppressive cell blocks found in several new prisons, several small mess halls instead of one large one and the provision for ample space within the walls to be used for building expansion and outdoor recreation are all commendable."

Unite to Prevent Possible Discard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move by the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship to set up co-operative machinery whereby all parties to potential Anglo-American misunderstanding may be immediately reassured, has just been announced here by Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the alliance.

No organized effort at dissension in either the United States or England waits to be dispelled. Mr. Atkinson said, but he added, it is hoped that the efforts of the committee which will be formed will offset "the indifference attitude of the majority of people here and abroad."

The bar, literature, education and all of the racial elements involved in potentialities of disagreement between the two nations will have representation in the committee, which will have a distinguished personnel, Mr. Atkinson said, and will be announced in the near future.

Although both the alliance and the union which sponsored it have been active for nearly 15 years in furthering good will between the United States and Great Britain, the great progress in this direction, Mr. Atkinson declared, has been made through education, contact and the increasingly apparent world value and safeguards involved in amicable relations between the two nations.

SMALL PARKS URGED

ON NEW YORK MAYOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The establishment of a series of 100 or more small parks like Gramercy Park in various thickly populated sections of the city has just been recommended to the Mayor, James J. Walker, by Harry Allan Jacobs of the Mayor's Committee on Plan and Survey.

"The city's right to own property for the benefit of the community has never been taken advantage of to the extent that it should be," Mr. Jacobs said. "The possibilities of this right of condemnation and of the many civic improvements that could result with little or no cost to the city are beyond imagination."

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FAR WEST LEADS IN CO-OPERATIVE SALES OF WOOL

65 to 70 Per Cent of Clip Now Sold by Groups West of the Mississippi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—The center of greatest activity in the co-operative marketing of wool has crossed the Mississippi, it is revealed in a report by the western regional livestock statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture. Though the western states contribute most of the wool sold co-operatively, the East still leads in number of contributors.

Co-operative marketing of wool, like wool producing, had its inception in the East. Like the production of wool, also, it has gradually gone west, until now 65 to 70 per cent of the co-operative wool comes from western flocks.

The West naturally has the largest number of pounds per contributor. Each member of the Wyoming Co-operative Marketing Association contributed 31,330 pounds, the highest average for the year. The Saginaw Mutual Wool Association, Colorado, had an individual average of 16,535 pounds for 1928. Two Utah associations received nearly 6500 pounds from each member. Several western co-operatives were in the 1000- to 2000-pound-a-member class. In the East, Ohio association led with an average of 486 pounds a member. Most of the eastern states, however, had contributor averages of 100 to 300 pounds.

While pounds of wool handled co-operatively have nearly trebled since 1920, the number of contributors has declined, indicating how the entrance of large western growers into the field has moved the scene of activity westward. In 1920, 17,869 consignors contributed an average of 323.7 pounds apiece. In 1928, 12,454 consignors contributed 1017.1 pounds apiece. For the 1928 wool season 16,541 consignors averaged 670.4 pounds apiece.

The chief problem in the co-operative marketing of wool has been to stabilize the quantity of wool available to the grower-controlled concerns each year. Fluctuations in yearly volumes of co-operative wools since 1920 indicate that too many growers look upon the co-operative as a last resort. If the price offered by the wool buyer before or at shearing time suits, they will sell. If not, they consider the co-operative.

The present activity of the Federal Board at the wool end of the problem. The board is taking the lead in uniting all co-operatives into a harmonious working scheme, which will eliminate competition among them and inspire confidence that the co-operative is a good way to merchandise wool year after year.

New York Theaters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"The Game of Love and Death," a drama by Romain Rolland, translated by Eleanor Stimson Brooks, and directed by Rouben Mamoulian, is the Theater Guild's second production of the season, at the Guild Theater. The performance offers one magnificent scene in which Rolland, a leader of the French Revolution, seeks to persuade De Courvoisier, another leader, to make compromises that would keep the mob placated. Frank Conroy as De Courvoisier projected a quality of nobility that fulfilled all the requirements of the scene, and that the audience was to an intensity and power that made one think back through to the years to great efforts attained in acting by another physically small man who was a mental giant—Henry Irving.

Apart from this scene the play is of slight dramatic interest, however good it is to hear as poetry and philosophy. As long as the revolution remained off-stage it was thrilling, but brought into De Courvoisier's house it was the same old messy and conventional play without number about the French Revolution, Alice Brady as Mme. De Courvoisier has adopted a deep throated voice for the part, but it is less effective than her natural speech would be. She was most moving in the scene of her death when she thinks Claude Vallee is a victim of the mob.

Claude is a romantic figure as acted by Otto Kruger. Edward Rigby and Alan Willey play minor parts forcefully. The play has been given a rich and mellow setting, lamently lighted. In the end De Courvoisier gives to his faithful wife the passports intended for his use by Carnot. She and Claude depart for Switzerland and De Courvoisier goes to face the tribune.

"The Forward Pass"

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. gives a strong and winning performance in "The Forward Pass," a First National film, playing a college football

BALTIMORE
for all occasions—distinctive HATS for special occasions—**Philipsborn**

CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR TO BE WOMEN'S TOPIC

Representatives of Six Nations to Discuss Subject at Washington Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—What women of the six great powers can do to strengthen the determination of their respective governments to build and support international peace-making machinery will be the main topic for discussion at the fifth annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington from Jan. 14 to 17.

Three women from Europe and one from the Orient will come to confer with 50 representatives from each of 10 national women's organizations which for four years in the United States have been studying the causes and cures of war.

The foreign visitors will be Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of England, honorary secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade; Frau Dorothea von Velsen, president of the German League for Equal Citizenship for Women; Mme. Marie Louise Pusch of France, vice-president of the International Federation of University Women; and Mrs. Tsune Gantlett of Japan, one of the leaders in organizing the Japanese women's petition for peace. Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, will represent the United States.

In announcing the date for the meeting, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the national committee on the cause and cure of war, said:

"It is apparent that there would be no more war if the six great powers, with their vast armies, navies and resources, should agree to have peace. For this reason women from these nations have been invited to consult with American women upon the next steps which must be taken and upon the existing gaps in the international peace program."

The officers of the national committee, in addition to Mrs. Catt, are Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Henrietta Roelofs, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons and Miss Josephine Schain of New York City and Mrs. Benjamin Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis.

The 10 organizations which co-operate in carrying on the committee and the conferences are American Association of University Women, Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League.

Fear-Impelled Peace

Held No Deterrent to War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Peace which has only fear back of it will never overcome war, and no external machinery will abolish war until the public attitude toward it is completely changed, was the consensus of speakers who discussed the basis of peace at the international round table just held at Town Hall, under the auspices of the Civic Forum. The round table was in anticipation of the forthcoming naval limitation conference.

conference. The speakers were from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, discussing the obligations of the Kellogg pact, said that for the first time in history the national honor of the United States was tied up to the maintenance of peace.

Representing a British viewpoint, Dr. Charles D. Obermeyer, of London University, said that "if war is approached from a scientific attitude, it would be seen as the result of immature thinking, of not being willing 'to face the facts.' The fact of war, he said, is not romance nor glory, but destruction."

Paul Richard, French lawyer and writer on international subjects, said that war has its roots in man's lack of respect for his fellow men, and that it is not enough to change war into peace by forceful means.

Prof. Bruno Roselli, of the faculty of Vassar College, said the basic factor of any peace agreement was concerned his country was a better understanding of justice, "which has been waved aside in the name of the status quo."

Count Eberhard Westarp, German Nationalist leader, held that the present basis of peace as it affects Germany "carries in itself more seeds of disturbance than have ever existed before." He made a plea for revision of the peace treaties with equal standing for all nations.

Increasing benefit to north Atlantic seaports from the recently established Polish seaport of Gdynia and the regular steamship service operated between Baltic ports, including Gdynia, and Portland, Me., Boston, and New York, by the American Seaport Line, is forecast by shipping men.

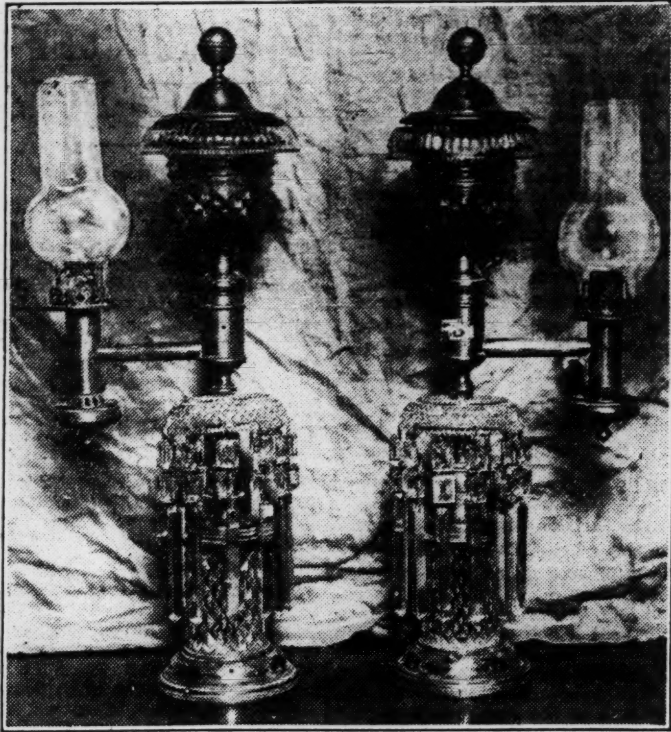
The Seaport Line wharf at Gdynia is directly across the artificial harbor from Henry Ford's development, now under construction, and is built entirely of concrete, located but 10 minutes steaming time from the open Baltic. Steamers used in this service are Shipping Board vessels of the Sagapora, Schenectady, Argosy and similar type. Passengers as well as freight are carried and the company is planning to provide accommodations for more than 50 passengers on each of the ships in the fleet.

The company has an agreement with the Polish Government providing for the exclusive right of American import and export trade to Gdynia, assuring a steady flow of commerce to and from north Atlantic ports. Shipping men say that Poland is considered one of the world's best markets for American products and predict substantial expansion of commerce between the two nations.

NEW ENGLAND LOSES FEDERAL RIVER WORK

WASHINGTON (P)—Col. Patrick Hurley, Acting Secretary of War, in a letter to Congress, disapproved improvement work on the Pawtucket River, Rhode Island and Connecticut, stating that any federal work for

Two Lamps—Ford's for \$3625



Waterford glass lamps, with original shades, bought at auction in Baltimore for Henry Ford's Museum of Antiques at Dearborn, Mich. They are 21 inches high.

Waterford glass lamps, with original shades, bought at auction in Baltimore for Henry Ford's Museum of Antiques at Dearborn, Mich. They are 21 inches high.

field control, power development, or irrigation on that portion of the river above tide water was not deemed advisable at the present time.

A report of the chief of army engineers also disapproved further improvement of the Pawtucket River in Connecticut for navigation, flood control or irrigation. It said the results to be obtained were not sufficiently important to justify the cost.

LONDON CAR BANDITS FACED BY POLICE SOS

LONDON (P)—To cope with increased activity among automobile bandits, the metropolitan district of London will soon be dotted with SOS police boxes, where members of the public, as well as policemen, can quickly summon help by lifting a receiver off a hook.

By this system a citizen can quickly set a score of officers racing for a given spot in high-speed police cars. The first of these new call boxes will be opened next Monday in an outlying district of the city.

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50 Tables—Largest Billiard Room in New England

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Roast Stuffed Turkey, apple sauce, candied sweet potato, Hubbard squash. 75c

Hubbard squash. 75c

Hubbard squash. 75c

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Master Is to Sit in Diversion Suit

WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court announced on Dec. 2 a special master would be appointed to take testimony and make a report in the suit brought by Connecticut to prevent Massachusetts from diverting water from the headwaters of the Connecticut River for use in the Boston Metropolitan District.

Contending the present natural flow of the Connecticut River was necessary for sanitary, agricultural and navigation purposes, Connecticut complained that Massachusetts was contracting to divert the Swift, Ware and Miller rivers, now flowing into the Connecticut, and later proposed to also divert the Deerfield, West-

field and Quabog rivers. Connecticut insisted Massachusetts had no right to divert water from one watershed to another, or to impair navigation on the Connecticut River.

Massachusetts asserted the apprehensions of Connecticut were not well founded, contending the proposed diversion would not impair navigation, and insisting it had the right to withdraw water from the headwaters of the Connecticut River within Massachusetts for municipal and sanitary purposes.

Christian Science Health View Favored

Maintaining the right attitude toward health is the reason that children of Christian Scientists in Atlanta, Ga., have fewer physical defects than other children, according to Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, speaking before the convention of New England and Massachusetts Associations of School Superintendents at the State House, Boston, recently.

"While we have physical examinations of school children in Atlanta under the head of 'law,'" he said, "there is a class of people who do not desire them. They are Christian Scientists," and while he declared himself emphatically in favor of examination of school children, he said that the children of Christian Scientists were comparatively free from physical defects than most children.

Dr. Sutton advised everyone to follow the Christian Scientist in holding the right attitude relative to health.

POSTAL MEN PLEASED WITH STANDARD CARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The number of odd-shaped, over-sized and undersized Christmas greeting cards in store stocks has decreased considerably this season, much to the pleasure of Post Office Department officials.

The department is gratified with the co-operation it has received from greeting card manufacturers and dealers in encouraging the use of standard-size cards which can be tied up with other mail, run through canceling machines and easily handled by letter carriers. The specifications are that in no case should cards and envelopes be smaller than 2 1/2 by 4 inches and that they should be preferably a little larger.

Waldorf RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON

Across the Park

Oyster Stew with Crackers 30c

Roast Loin of Pork, Hubbard Squash, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 45c

Fried Country Sausage Patties, Brown Gravy, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c

Sirloin Minute Steak, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 50c

Angel Cake with Waldorf Ice Cream 15c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

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field and Quabog rivers. Connecticut insisted Massachusetts had no right to divert water from one watershed to another, or to impair navigation on the Connecticut River.

MOVE TO END VANDALISM ON PUBLIC DOMAIN

Interior Department Seeks to Guard Archaeological Relics by Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The public must be educated to protect archaeological remains on the public domain instead of looting them for souvenirs and curios, says Jesse L. Nusbaum, archaeologist for the Department of the Interior, who submits a report this year for the first time. This is peculiarly necessary in these motor-driven days, he points out.

With the education of the public must go active co-operation of all field employees, particularly those of the Southwest. They should be informed of the "act for the protection of antiquities" and of the importance of prohibiting unauthorized excavation and pot-hunting and of reporting promptly to the Department of the Interior acts of vandalism and unlawful excavation, says Mr. Nusbaum.

"Field heads," he continues, "should be authorized to apprehend any person or persons who appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any prehistoric ruin or monument or object of antiquity on lands under the supervision of the Secretary of

the Interior and to seize whatever is in their possession.

"Indian traders and others operating stores and trading posts and accommodations on lands of the department under permit, should be prohibited from purchasing archaeological materials from private holdings or public domain under penalty of revocation on the part of Indians and others so engaged."

It was due largely to the destructive methods used in the commercial exploitation of the notable ruins now embraced in Mesa Verde National Park as well as at Pueblo Bonito, now included in the Chaco Canyon National Monument, that the act for the preservation of American antiquities was passed in 1906.

An important educational service has been developed in providing informative ranger guidance for visitors to the major ruins of this area, with informal evening camp fire talks.

The National Park Service has accomplished outstanding educational work in the protection and preservation of the national park and national monument area and the features they contain.

WAR PLAY THEFT CHARGED

NEW YORK (P)—Suit for injunction, accounting of profit and \$200,000 damages has been filed in United States District Court against R. C. Sherriff, author of the war play, "Journey's End," Gilbert Miller, producer in association with Morris Brown and Vincent, Inc., publishers, by Katharine M. Burke Sherman, who alleged that the war play was plagiarized from her copyrighted three-act play, "Flags and Flowers."

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The above three articles sold for £1930

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PREMIER FORCED TO TAKE STAND ON LIQUOR ISSUE

South Australian Liberal Moves to Close Hotels on Saturday Afternoons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Parliament's persistence in opposing even a referendum of the people on any liquor issue is being challenged by a bill which has been introduced by a Liberal, Shirley Jeffries, to take a vote of all the electors on the question of closing hotels on Saturday afternoons.

The bill which Mr. Jeffries has introduced provides for a referendum of the whole state on July 5 next on the simple question: "Are you in favor of closing hotel bars at 1 p. m. on Saturday afternoons?" "Today," declared Mr. Jeffries, "there is a strong agitation right throughout South Australia, and Parliament cannot any longer shut its ears to it." Parliament, he said, had no right to stand between the people and an expression of their opinion. The bill would simply enable the Government to ascertain whether there was in South Australia a majority in favor of the reform.

The Premier, Richard L. Butler, left no doubt where he stood. He opposed the bill because, he said, many members had definitely pledged their electorates against a referendum and election pledges should be honored. The Premier added that he was against referenda on all questions as a matter of "political principle."

The leader of the Labor Party (Lionel L. Hill), protested against the Government allowing a private member to introduce the bill when that course ought to have been taken by the Premier, or another Minister. The day after the Premier's speech, the director of the Prohibition League (William F. Finlayson), made a statement to the press that at last it was known exactly where Mr. Butler stood on the liquor issue. The Premier was not in favor of prohibition, Saturday afternoon closing, or a referendum. Mr. Butler's action was neither honest nor patriotic. As Premier he had the opportunity now to put his policy into practice, instead of waiting until next March, and if he failed he could not be blamed.

At a Saturday afternoon closing rally of the churches, Mr. Jeffries addressed the gathering, and he complained that Parliament was only preventing the people from expressing their opinion on a vital issue. The Rev. J. G. Jenkins, one of the prominent Methodist leaders in the State, urged that the domestic necessity of the Nation should be the first concern of all statesmen and rulers. They should take care of the home, and the Nation would take care of itself.

Another speaker said people ought to realize that the liquor trade supplied no needs, but flouted and broke the law. The rally carried unanimously a motion supporting the bill now before Parliament.

In the next Parliamentary election campaign every candidate is to be challenged on the liquor issue. He will be asked the question whether he favors a referendum on the question of closing hotels on Saturday afternoon, and the dry organization has become so strong that some candidates are likely to succeed, or fail, by their answers.

MEXICAN YOUTH JOINS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK

(Continued from Page 1)

gymnasium, swimming pools, playgrounds, athletic fields, a library, motion picture theater, open-air theater and a nursery for children of working mothers. It cost 1,200,000 pesos. Thus, for the first time in the history of the country, play and diversion are officially recognized as a necessary part of the life of the workers. The paternal Mexican Gov-

ernment is aiming to divert the desire for play "which is so necessary for the man who works"—a new sounding phrase for Mexico—into wholesome channels, away from the "cafeteria" (saloons) and public dance halls.

In the open-air theater amateur and professional groups will organize plays, concerts and dances, in which also spectacles of a fundamentally national character are to be encouraged. Simple talks on the news of the day, on subjects of national importance or individual utility, will form part of the program.

The "centro," according to Jose Manuel Puig Casauran, chief of the Federal District in which Mexico City is located, indicates the completion of the military aspect of the revolution and the opening of its social education period. The workers center and the anti-alcoholic campaign are but means for improving the social, moral and physical welfare of the country, he declared.

The co-operation of the Federal Ministry of Education was enlisted by President Portes Gil in the temperance drive.

The country's best artists, among them Diego Rivera and Roberto Montenegro, have contributed posters now placed on the walls of all the rural schools in the country. And not least important, is the contribution that Mexico City's child artists have made.

Three months ago, Juan F. Olaguibel, head of the drawing department of the Ministry of Public Education, decided that one of the best ways to call attention of the school children to the evils of drink was to let the children picture them themselves. Most of them had never given the subject any thought. So some of President Portes Gil's choicest anti-drink phrases were collected and given to the children as subjects to illustrate. There were a few weeks of observation, and then paint began to fly.

As the result, in the "Jardin del Carmen," a small green park in the poor part of town, more than 800 drawings were exhibited.

This activity was capitalized for the Revolution Day demonstration throughout the Republic. The parading children carried large and small placards, together with wide banners, depicting the evils of drink and pointing out the value of abstinence.

LEVEL CROSSINGS NEAR END IN HULL

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HULL, Eng.—The abolition of road level crossings at Hull is foreseen as the result of approval by two experts, Sir Henry Maybury and F. Palmer, of a joint £1,242,000 improvement scheme by the City Corporation and the London & Northeastern Railway Company.

In some instances the roadway will be depressed; in other instances the existing tracks abolished. Applications are to be made to the Ministry of Transport for a minimum grant of £305,000, and to the Unemployment Grants Committee for not less than 75 per cent of the interest on the sinking fund, based on the balance of cost for 15 years, with permission to spread the remainder of the cost borne by ratepayers over a period of 50 years to the finish.

NEW INDUSTRY IN PRISON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—An additional industry will be established at the North Carolina State Prison, which already makes the state's automobile tags and manufactures many other articles which are sold commercially. The new industry will be an aluminum spinning plant.

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Lower Pacific Cable Charges Are Result of Kyoto Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

strained relations between the Chinese and the British has been attributed in large measure to the results of the informal meetings between these two groups during the Honolulu conference of that year.

The Kyoto Conference may rightly claim, as its first definite result, a lowering by one-half of the press cable rates across the Pacific. These rates for some time have been higher than those in other parts of the world. While deferred press messages were costing 18 cents a word, by cable or radio, from San Francisco to Yokohama, similar messages from New York to London were only six cents a word, and from New York to South American cities they were correspondingly moderate. Efforts had been made for some time to lower the transpacific charges, but without success.

Accept Rate Cut

When the agenda for the Kyoto Conference was drawn up, it was therefore decided to include press cable rates as one of the issues for discussion, since it was believed that the high cost of news prevented the Pacific peoples from receiving adequate information of each other and, as a consequence, stood in the way of a good international understanding. Prior to the conference, representatives of every press association in the world had planned to be present, as well as the editors or publishers of the most important newspapers in Japan. Under these circumstances, a week before the conference opened, the Japanese Government itself induced the various press organizations in Japan to accept a radical cut in deferred rates. The charge of 18 cents a word was reduced to nine cents. The lowering of commercial messages and of connecting rates will, it is believed, soon follow.

The conference had important general results upon both the Japanese and the other groups at Kyoto. The Japanese delegation was exceptionally influential; it contained members of the House of Peers and the Imperial Diet, heads of big business, leaders in the universities, and the foremost journalists. These men made a most favorable impression upon the other delegates, due to their marked ability and high type of character—an impression heightened by the unflinching courtesy and hospitality of Japanese both within and without the conference. In fact, one of the marked results of the sessions was the increased admiration felt by the conference as a whole for Japan and the Japanese. The conference also had a fortunate effect upon the Japanese themselves. The favorable editorial comment in the local press and the extended accounts of the discussions served as a popular education in international thinking. Some of the Japanese believe that it has advanced the public opinion of their people some 10 years in friendly understanding of their neighboring nations.

Mutual Understanding

The conference also had certain results upon Chinese-Japanese relations, particularly as to the great issue over Manchuria. The Chinese group at Kyoto was not as distin-

guished in personnel as the one from Japan, but it was a representative cross section of the younger element which today leads Chinese thought—able, sincere, and intensely nationalistic. Japanese leaders came to realize more clearly than before that this is the China with which they must deal; and these men and women—and others like them back in China—whose friendship must be won if Japan is to gain the confidence of China. And Chinese learned that the Japanese do not at all belong to the military class—that there is a liberal-minded Japan upon which they can rely for sympathetic co-operation in the effort to improve their mutual relations.

As to Manchuria, valuable preliminary work was accomplished. Manchuria is admittedly a part of China, but in its southern section Japan has obtained by treaties, dating from the Russo-Japanese War, valuable concessions and rights. These include the leased territory of Port Arthur and Dairen—equal in area to the State of Rhode Island—and the great South Manchuria Railway system. Altogether Japanese have invested in South Manchuria approximately \$1,000,000,000 reckoned in American dollars. Nationalistic Chinese demand that Japan withdraw from Manchuria, at least politically. Japan insists that it will remain; that it will retain its economic interests and, for the present, due to unsettled conditions in China, its political and military rights as well. This difference is intensified by strong national sentiment on both sides, and, in addition, the Chinese in Manchuria are bitterly resentful over alleged injustices committed by Japanese civil authorities in the South Manchuria Railway zone and by the railway guards.

Friendly Personal Relations

These were the unpromising conditions under which the Chinese and Japanese met at Kyoto. For three days, together with the other delegates, they discussed the Manchurian issue in round table groups, considering the various points of view. The situation was clarified; the Japanese sensed the feeling of the Chinese and learned their minimum demands; the Chinese realized that even Japanese liberals cannot make too great concessions.

Friendly personal relations were established between influential men, some of whom may well be members of any governmental commission appointed to deal with the issue. The conference may properly claim that it took the first step toward a possible amelioration and eventual settlement of the most serious international issue in the Far East.

A clarification was also made of the issues between China and the treaty powers regarding extraterritoriality and foreign concessions and settlements. The round table discussions made it evident that China and the powers are interested primarily in different aspects of extraterritoriality: China in gaining freedom

from a humiliating limitation upon its sovereignty, and the powers in obtaining justice for its nationals. Several solutions were suggested therefore by which consular and other foreign courts in China should be abolished and, at the same time, Chinese courts should be so organized that foreigners would have confidence in them. A plan favored by many provided that China should appoint a certain number of foreign judges, properly nominated, to the few courts which would have jurisdiction over foreigners.

New Literature Available

A similar difference of view developed regarding concessions and settlements. China is anxious particularly to gain full recognition that these foreign municipal areas derive their civic powers directly and entirely from the Chinese Government; the powers are concerned only over efficient and honest administration.

Many in the conference believed that this clarification of the real interests of both China and the treaty powers may be helpful to the responsible authorities in reaching a settlement which will be reasonably satisfactory to both.

A further result of the conference is the valuable addition to the literature on the Far East. Some 150 newly-written books, pamphlets and data papers were presented at Kyoto by the several national groups. Of these a number represented months of research by outstanding scholars. The topics treated included not merely those in the field of politics, but various aspects of the industrialization of eastern Asia, the effect upon the Orient of the impact of the Occident, and the pressure of population upon food supply in both China and Japan.

But after all, the outstanding result of the Institute of Pacific Relations is the biennial conference as a permanent institution for the peoples of the Far East and the Pacific.

COLOMBIA CANDIDATE IS REVOLT LEADER

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.).—The Socialists-Revolutionary Party has launched the candidacy of Alberto Castrillon for President of Colombia. Mr. Castrillon was one of the leaders of the Santa Marta banana zone strike last December and has just been released from prison by the Supreme Court after having been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment by a military court when he was tried and convicted under military law on charges of leading the Santa Marta disturbances. He is a printer and returned to Colombia a year ago after a lengthy visit to Russia.

The directorate of the Liberal Party, which abstained from voting in the last two elections, recommended that the Liberals participate in the forthcoming election, voting for one of the two conservative candidates, Alfredo Vasquez or Guillermo Valencia, or for a candidate to be selected by the Moderate-Socialist Party which meets in mid-December.

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RAW MATERIALS BAN PROPOSED TO PUT END TO WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

Hadfield, chairman of Hadfield's Ltd.; representing Germany, Dr. Albert Volger, general director of Verein Deutscher Eisenhütten Leute; Dr. Fritz Thyssen of Stahlwerksverband; representing Belgium, Jacques van Hoegaarden, managing director, Societe Anonyme D'Ougree-Marly; representing France, Eugene Schneider of Schneider & Co.; Francois de Mendel, manager of De Wendel et Cie; Alexander Dreux, president of the Societe des Acieries de Longwy; representing Italy, Signor Albert Pirelli (former president, International Chamber of Commerce), and Count Giuseppe Volpi, former Minister of Finance.

Goes Into Wide Fields

Chemical and Science—Pierre S. Du Pont, United States; Dr. Carl Bosch and Dr. August Diehl Germany; Lord Melchett and Sir William Alexander, Great Britain, and M. Donat Agache of France. For mobilization of enterprise to prevent use of materials Mr. Hurley suggested such men as Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and already one of the most conspicuous leaders for world order and security; Gerald Swope, president of the General Electric Company, Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Research Corporation, and A. W. Robinson, chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

No nation in the world is self-sustaining for modern warfare, Mr. Hurley said, and "as all steel men know, at one critical period in the World War the United States had only three weeks' supply of manganese ore. If the four ships carrying supplies of this ore from Brazil had been delayed by German submarine activity, every steel plant in America would have had to shut down."

Copies of the letter were sent to nearly all the men named, and to several foreign diplomats, and officers of the International Chamber of Commerce.

CANADIANS RETURN HOME
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Canadians who left the Dominion for the United

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LIBERAL ACTION BACKED IN BELGIAN CRISIS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Liberal members of the late ministry appeared before the Liberal Party Congress to explain their attitude in the Cabinet crisis and the Congress by a large majority expressed its confidence. It gave a free hand in the negotiations for the reconstitution of the new ministry. The Congress approved making Ghent University Flemish. Henri Jaspar charged by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet is expected within two or three days to form a Roman Catholic-Liberal ministry.

FIRST PROBLEM PUBLIC DEBT, PORTES GIL SAYS

MEXICO CITY (P)—President Portes Gil in a statement said Mexico would continue a strict policy of retrenchment in an effort to balance its budget, which, he added, would be impossible until the problem of public debt had been settled. He said definite steps have been taken to solve the debt problem on the basis of Mexico's capacity to pay.

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Silver, covered leather £6.10.0.
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Supplied in plain cases 5/- less.

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THE watch that can be carried anywhere, anyhow; in your handbag if you are a woman, in your pocket if you are a man. The special slide-action case is opened and shut easily with one hand. Stand it open on the table—it is a miniature clock. It is compact and convenient, slim and simple; infinitely neat.

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DO you need to hire an automobile?
ARE you dining out today?
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THEN PHONE
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where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.
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THEN PHONE
TEMPLE BAR 1364
AND ASK FOR
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where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.
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"Plan Your Trip with Monitor Advertisers"
The Christian Science Monitor
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where a complete index of local and national advertisers is kept, arranged by name and by the type of goods which they sell. The Monitor can frequently facilitate your shopping by referring you promptly to a place which will meet your needs.
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"Plan Your Trip with Monitor Advertisers"
The Christian Science Monitor
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Sauce in the World.

combination with pure vinegar, of the
It gives a rich appetising flavour
ish, to which you care to add it.
Delicatessen for a bottle to-day.

SEEDS, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

VI—The Fifth Law

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

"It's Saturday morning," said Jill. "And the snow is just right for coasting," said Jack. "And we've done every single chore there is to do," Jill proclaimed exultantly. "So now we can try out our new sled."

"Let's start right away," Jack proposed. So the twins hurried into their warmest wraps and were soon trudging through the snow, happily pulling their new sled along behind them. Part of the time they walked backwards in order to keep their eyes on its shining splendor. It was the finest sled in the neighborhood and Jack and Jill were very proud of it. On its gleaming red surface appeared its name, The Arrow, in pretty silver letters. This was the first day since Uncle Mel had given the sled to the twins that there had been enough snow to go coasting. Now it was just right and they hastened toward the coasting hill with eager steps.

On their way they were joined by Don and Mary Lou and a number of the other Juniper Avenue children who came running when they saw their friends evidently bound for a morning of fun on their favorite coasting place. This was a long downward slope situated on a piece of property away at the end of Juniper Avenue, beyond the cottage where Jamie Hall and his mother lived. The property belonged to the twins' Uncle Mel and he had given them permission to use it for a winter playground. The Juniper Avenue children always referred to it as "Our Coast" and it was the most enthusiastically patronized spot in the vicinity.

"Our Coast!" "Now if we only had as good a place for skating as we have for coasting, we'd be fixed," exclaimed Don. "I haven't had a chance to try my new skates yet."

"And skating would be so much fun," sighed some of the others. But when the coasting hill was reached, they regretted over the lack of a skating place was temporarily banished, and they started swooping down the long slope with shouts of joy in the exhilarating sport. Jack and Jill each had one thrilling descent on their new sled and were preparing for another when Don came racing up to them and exclaimed breathlessly, "Say, your sled's sure a keen one. Can I try coasting on it once?"

The twins hesitated. It was very hard to give up the new sled so soon. And still—it wouldn't be courteous to refuse and courtesy was the fifth Scout law. Even so, Jack had almost decided to say no when he remembered that the sled was half Jill's. And Jill was the sort of Scout who could be depended upon to keep her laws even when it was most difficult.

While he was still wavering Jill handed the sled over to Don and said, "You may have my turn this time."

That was just a beginning. When Don reached the top of the slope after coasting down, Mary Lou squealed excitedly, "Oh, now will you let me try your sled?" After a moment's inner struggle, Jack said, "You may take my turn this time."

From then on someone was begging a turn on the new sled every time it went down. Jamie Hall, who had come running over from the cottage to share the fun, was the last one to have a turn. Jack and Jill waited eagerly for him to bring the sled back. Now that they had shared it with the others they could enjoy their own coasting all the more.

But just as Jamie reached the bottom of the slope a crowd of shabby and boisterous boys came swarming over to the coast. Only the largest one had a sled. The others followed him, watching with envious eyes the flying figures of the children descending the slope. When Don spied the intruders he exclaimed, "They're some of that Tracey Street crowd that are always spoiling our fun." Then raising his voice he shouted rudely, "Hey, you! This is our coast. You can't use it."

The boy with the sled stopped to scowl angrily at Don. "I guess we can if we want to," he retorted. Then swiftly stooping, he scooped up a handful of snow, packed it into a hard ball and threw it with skillful accuracy at Don. Don was about to retaliate with an equally hard snow missile when Jill remonstrated.

Making Friends

"Please don't, Don. If you do it will just start a scrap and all our fun will be spoiled. It won't hurt the coast to share it with them and maybe if we were more friendly, they would be."

Don reluctantly threw the snowball down on the ground and Jill went over to consult with Jack. A moment later the twins approached the crowd of scowling boys and said "Hello" in a friendly fashion that was wholly unexpected by the intruders.

"We're Jack and Jill and we wondered if you'd like to take turns coasting on our new sled," said Jill's courteous greeting.

For a moment the boys stared at the twins questioningly. Then the largest boy demanded, "Do you really mean it?"

The twins soon convinced them that they really meant it and then Budge, the big boy, and his followers crowded around the sled which Jamie had brought back. "All right, who is first?" asked Jack. Instantly they all clamored to be first. By this time some of the other Juniper Avenue coasters had come over to see what was going on. When Mary Lou heard the discussion over who should be first she called several of her companions aside and said, "After Jack and Jill have been so nice about letting us use their sled

it sort of seems as though we ought to pass it along and let those boys use ours so they can all start coasting at once. Shall we?"

The children consented and took their sleds over to the strangers who accepted their offer with shouts of pleasure. It was a merry hour that followed. When it was time to go home for lunch, Budge called his followers over to one side and held a whispered conference. Presently they returned to Jack and Jill and their companions and Budge said, "Say, if you all like to skate, we've got a dandy pond back of one of our places and we'll sweep the snow off so you can skate on it this afternoon if you want to. You're sure given us a good time this morning and we'd like to return it."

The Juniper Avenue children were for an instant as surprised at the offer as the boys had been over the offer of the sled.

Then Jill exclaimed, "We'd love to!" And Jack exclaimed, "We're just wishing this morning for a place where we could skate."

Enthusiastic plans were made while the Juniper Avenue children and the Tracey Street boys trudged through the snow together, as friendly as friends could be.

"Oh, Mother, look at those dear baby calves," exclaimed Mary Lou, pointing to six little fellows as pretty as a picture. We were driving along over the desert and the animals were standing calmly watching us not far from the road.

"I do wish I could get close enough to pet one," Mary Lou continued, then stopped short and asked "Have they only got one mother, all those calves?"

Now Mary Lou had been called excitedly early one morning by Anna Mae, her next-door neighbor, to come quick and see the twin calves over in their barn. And everyone talked so fast and so much about those twin calves that she knew that they must be something very rare indeed.

"Oh, Mother," said Mary Lou, as she clapped her hands. "Now I can tell Anna Mae I saw something even better than her twin calves, for here are six."

"Well, but, dear, they don't all belong to one cow," Mary Lou's mother explained. "Do you want to know where the other mammas are?" "Oh, yes, Mother, please tell me."

"Why, they have gone away to get a drink. You know how far apart springs are on the desert for water when you have become thirsty and had to drive miles before he could get you a drink. The waterholes where cows and horses drink are sometimes miles away and it takes a long time to reach them. The young calves are not strong enough to walk that far, so one cow stays behind

with all the babies and keeps guard over them while the other mothers go for water. Then when they come back she can get herself a drink and know that her baby will be taken care of. The cows know this, so they never leave their baby calves alone. They all live together in peace and try to help each other. Isn't that a neighborly way to act?"

"Yes, dear, the dumb animals are as careful to protect their children as human fathers and mothers are to walk tenderly over their boys and girls."

"A Sled and a Baby" "Hello, Bud, what are you doing?" Buddy looked up. Marshall Boyne was hurrying by drawing a sled by a long rope. And on the sled was a good-sized box. And in the box was a good-sized baby.

"Lo, Marshall," said Buddy, "Doing? Nothing."

Marshall laughed. "Don't take so much time doing it, then," he said, and went racing down the street, the baby in the box gurgling with delight.

"Jinks!" said Buddy. "I haven't even got a sister to drag around in a sled." He huddled himself down in his warm coat and tried to be utterly miserable.

From across the street every now and then came the sound of a pounding on the windowpane. Buddy had been hearing it for some time. It wasn't a hard pounding. Indeed, it had rather a helpless sound. Buddy glanced over the way.

The little fat that was making the noise belonged to Jerry Crown, aged one and a half years. He was propped up and tied in a big chair right in the window.

Buddy looked back again at his snowy overshoes. There was no use being interested in other folks' babies. Now if he only had a kid brother like that—or a sister—what fun it would be to bundle it up and give it a sleigh ride.

Buddy's Great Idea Pound, pound, pound! The little fist was going it again.

A thought began to take shape in Buddy's head. Maybe—just maybe, Mrs. Crown would loan the baby out for an afternoon! The longer Buddy thought about it the happier he began to feel. He got up and waved to Jerry.

In his eagerness Jerry kicked the curtain cord with his feet. Buddy laughed. "Cute kid," he said. He took a turn of the rope in his hand and started down the walk. He'd just go by the house, and if Mrs. Crown should happen to see him he'd ask for a loan of the baby. But he didn't cross the street right there. No, he walked to the corner first. Somehow he felt a bit queer inside. He had

he to get an education that he scarcely noticed the inconvenience. And so, night after night, for a long, long time Kwang Hung studied his books by the light which shone through the hole in the wall. By and by, the story goes on to say, when examinations were held, he did so well that people who did not know how hard he studied marveled.

Finally the story of his outstanding scholarship gained under such great difficulties reached the ears of the Emperor himself, who gave him a high appointment.

The Chinese story books tell us of another lad who was too poor to buy oil but who had a high determination to become a great scholar. This lad noticed that white reflections were shining he sat out in the cold and held his book so that the light from the snow would fall on its pages as he studied. After the snows had melted he collected great numbers of glowworms and studied at night by the light which they gave.

These stories from the Chinese olden tales may or may not be entirely true. We do know, however, that they are true in spirit and that many, many Chinese lads have made great sacrifices and have studied under great difficulties in order to gain an education which would elevate them in the Kingdom.

Egyptian Maze



Box and Cox Decide to Race to the Pyramids and Back. Can You Find Which Way They Went?

Jerry's Ride

Buddy kicked the snow off first one overshoe and then the other. They weren't easy, gentle kicks, for Buddy didn't feel exactly gentle.

"It's funny how all the fellows are doing things, and I've got to play alone," he told himself. And then he sat down on his sled to think the matter over. Here it was a perfectly gorgeous sunny day with heaps of snow on the ground and he couldn't be happy. Why should Jerry's mother take him off to the city to buy him new shoes on a day like this? Maybe tomorrow was Sunday, but Jerry wouldn't be barefoot. He didn't mind going out with him in scuffed shoes. No indeed! In fact, he rather liked it. His own were scuffed most of the time. Made a fellow feel homey and comfortable.

"Hello, Bud, what are you doing?" Buddy looked up. Marshall Boyne was hurrying by drawing a sled by a long rope. And on the sled was a good-sized box. And in the box was a good-sized baby.

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Teaches children to respect the rights of others—to get along with each other. Helps to overcome selfishness. Affords a natural and safe medium for the climbing instinct. Keeps them off fences, trees and other such places. Jungle Gym is staunchly built of selected wood. Will last for many years.

Endorsed by leading educators everywhere. Christmas orders can be shipped immediately.

Write for free clever block puzzle and catalog "JUNGLEGYM" 82 Duane Street NEW YORK, N. Y.

went Buddy with his laughing passenger, Jerry gurgled and chuckled with his mouth and thumped and pounded with his fists.

The short winter afternoon was quite gone when Buddy brought the sleepy baby back home. He carried him into the warm kitchen and guess what! There was a cup of steaming hot cocoa waiting for him and a plate of cookies. Mrs. Crown told him to sit down and drink it before it got cold.

"But it tasted good!" "Thanks, Mrs. Crown," said Buddy. "I'll take Jerry for a ride every day as long as the snow lasts." Then, as he saw her smile he added hastily, "But you don't have to treat me to cocoa. I'd love to do it any day." And he meant it, really and truly.

Helga, Friend of Animals

A True Story

Helga lived in Berlin, and the most remarkable thing about her was her great devotion to animals. Whenever and wherever she met them she tried to be kind and helpful to them. This fact spread among the animals of the neighborhood, nobody knows how. When Helga passed her vacation time in the country, cats and goats and birds, too, were helped by her. They came from all directions with their ailments, and were cared for and kindly treated.

One morning she was aroused by the rattling of chains, in front of the door of the farmhouse. Though it was not yet 5 o'clock in the morning she dressed herself and went down stairs.

There stood a very big shepherd dog looking miserable and unhappy, and trailing behind him an iron chain much heavier than those which are used for dogs. He did not bark, but evidently he came asking for help.

When Helga examined him to find out what could be the matter, she discovered that he was in great distress on account of his collar that seemed to be too tight. Besides this, he was half starved and in a very neglected condition. He did not bark, but Helga knew the appealing look of animals in distress. She immediately went to work with a pair of pliers and at last succeeded in removing the collar from the dog's neck, which was bruised and injured.

As the dog was clearly starved, Helga procured some food and drink for him. After he had finished the sixth bowl of food, she thought it wise to stop feeding him, as more might be too much at one time. Then she washed his wounds and brushed off the winter fur which hung in bunches around him. The dog let her do everything for him, and his wide-opened eyes were friendly and thankful. He put his large paws on her shoulders to show his gratitude.

But when a stranger approached the cottage the poor stray was so afraid that he began to whine and being barked at and bitten. It seemed that the poor dog had suffered so much unkind treatment that he trusted nobody but Helga. In order to protect visitors, Helga was obliged to keep him under lock and key.

Finally the owner of the dog was found. He was a blacksmith in a far-off village. The dog was returned to him only on condition that he would treat him kindly. The neighbors and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals kept a watchful eye on him to prevent further cruelty.

Was it not wonderful that the poor dog had found his way to somebody who loved animals as Helga did?

Clown Cookies If Mother is allowing you to have a party for your little friends, why not help her with the refreshments by making clown cookies? Almost any kind of little cakes can be turned into clown cookies by icing them white and making funny clown faces on them with bits of gum drops or raisins. Cut or snip off bits from the gum drops or raisins to make eyes, nose and mouth. Press these bits into the icing while it is still moist. You will be surprised to find how many funny faces you can make on plain cookies.

Next make little pointed clown hats out of crepe tissue paper, and fasten these onto the clown cookies. They will make the table look common and lovely if the clown caps on the cookies to be used as favors are made of different colored paper.

Circus lemonade, of course, should be served with cookies of this kind. You can easily color common lemonade by adding a bit of harmless vegetable coloring or some red grape juice.

Under the Christmas Tree — let them find WHOOP! WHOOP! the Brown Bear Bag Game. Fun to make, fun to play! Must be completed by the child. Materials and instructions furnished. A PLAY-SKOOOL Institute Product founded on the PLAY-SKOOOL Idea—"Learning While Playing."

PLAYSKOOL—The Home Kindergarten — the "key" product of PLAYSKOOL Institute consists of approved, educational play material contained in an attractive, sturdy built, child's desk. PLAYSKOOL Playing is pre-school.

Write for further information or use the attached coupon for your order.

PLAYSKOOL INSTITUTE 594 CONGRESS ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. A DIVISION OF STAN. EDWARDS AND SONS, INC.

Gentlemen: Send me postpaid one Play-skoool Peggy Box for which I enclose \$3.00. Send it as soon as possible, so that it can be delivered with other Christmas gifts.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Children everywhere (and parents, too) are enjoying these wonderful programs of story telling—with real fun and every now and then a fine surprise. Tune in nearest station.

WABC New York every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon at 5:15

WMAQ Chicago every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, at 5:45

WEEI Boston every Saturday morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock

CKGW Toronto every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, at 5:45

The Bookhouse for Children 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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BLACKPOOL IN LEAD AGAIN

Heads Second Division— Plymouth Argyle Still

ENGLISH LEAGUE						
First Division						
	W	D	L	For	Agts	Goals
Manchester City.....	10	4	2	43	25	24
Sheffield Wedn'day.....	10	3	3	39	18	23
Leeds United.....	10	2	5	32	18	22
Aston Villa.....	10	2	5	37	29	22
Derby County.....	9	3	5	32	22	20
Middlesbrough.....	8	2	7	39	29	18
Liverpool.....	7	4	6	27	32	18
Arsenal.....	3	3	7	31	24	17
Leicester City.....	7	3	7	33	37	17
West Ham United.....	7	4	6	35	29	18
Huddersfield Town.....	4	7	7	25	28	16
Blackburn Rovers.....	5	5	7	22	28	16

Portsmouth	5	5	7	29	31	15
Sheffield United	6	3	8	31	37	15
Burnley	6	3	8	32	38	15
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	8	26	32	15
Newcastle United	7	0	10	32	41	14
Grimsby Town	5	4	8	28	39	14
Manchester United	7	0	10	25	41	14
Birmingham	5	4	8	30	31	14
Everton	4	6	8	35	38	14
Sunderland	5	2	8	35	38	14

Second Division				
Blackpool	13	0	3	50 28 26
Oldham Athletic	11	3	3	38 19 25
Blackburn Rovers	9	3	3	38 19 25
Cardiff City	9	3	6	28 23 21
Chelsea	8	4	4	30 20 20
Sheff. Wed.	8	5	5	32 26 20
Bradford	9	2	4	30 20 20
West Bromwich A	8	3	5	43 19 17
Southampton	8	2	7	38 16 18
Charlton Athletic	8	2	7	38 16 18
Hull City	7	3	7	21 27 17
Sheff. Utd.	5	6	6	33 30 16
Reading	5	6	6	33 30 16
Tottenham Hotspur	6	4	7	23 29 16
Bristol City	6	2	9	30 41 14
Sheff. F.C.	6	2	9	24 32 14
Bradford City	4	6	8	30 26 16
Preston N. End	5	3	9	28 26 13
Blackburn P.	4	5	8	17 34 13
Millwall	3	4	9	28 30 10
Barnsley	3	4	9	21 18 14

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Port Vale	13	3	1	45	16	29
Stockport County	10	3	2	44	18	23
Darlington	10	1	6	42	26	26
Grimsby Town	9	2	5	42	26	26
Lincoln City	5	8	3	23	30	38
Nelson	5	8	7	26	34	38
Alexandra	5	8	7	26	34	38
Rochdale	7	3	4	35	31	17
South Shields	6	5	4	22	23	17
Doncaster	6	5	4	22	23	17
Tramere Rovers	6	4	6	35	30	16
Chesterfield	6	3	6	26	25	15
Grimsby Town	6	3	6	26	25	15
Hartlepool	4	6	5	25	29	14
Hartlepool Utd.	4	6	5	24	25	14
Grimsby Town	4	6	5	24	25	14
Rotherham United	4	6	5	24	25	14
Doncaster Rovers	2	6	8	31	26	12
Grimsby Town	2	6	8	31	26	12
New Brighton	2	6	8	35	36	10
Grimsby Town	2	5	10	18	31	9
Barrow	3	1	11	16	39	7
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Plymouth Athletic	10	3	2	44	18	23

Brentford	10	3	3	32	16	23
Bournemouth	8	6	2	34	19	22
Cardiff City & Hove	7	6	2	34	19	22
Northampton	9	6	4	26	16	21
Southern United	7	6	4	23	24	20
Swindon Town	7	6	4	23	24	20
Walsley City	8	2	2	35	26	18
Walsley Palace	7	4	7	6	36	28
Queen's Park R.	5	7	7	3	39	19
Swindon Town	6	5	7	3	33	32
Walsley City	6	5	7	3	33	32
Exeter City	5	5	6	20	22	15
Luton Town	5	5	6	20	22	15
Exeter City	5	4	7	27	27	14
Clapton Orient	2	7	7	13	54	11
Torquay	3	5	8	25	36	11
Exeter City	3	5	8	28	36	11
Gillingham	3	2	10	13	29	9
Newport County	2	4	10	22	35	8
Merthyr Town	1	3	8	10	38	6
FISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Aberdeen	12	3	3	15	23	1

Glasgow Rangers	11	3	2	28	13	25
Sheff. Wed.	10	3	4	37	24	26
Celtic	10	2	4	41	21	22
Hearts	8	5	4	40	29	21
Celtic Jrs.	8	4	4	40	29	21
Partick Thistle	9	2	6	40	29	21
St. Mirren	9	2	6	40	29	21
Dundee	8	4	4	28	14	16
Ayr United	7	2	8	33	47	16
Hamilton Academ.	5	4	8	38	41	14
Morton	5	4	8	33	41	14
Clyde	5	4	8	33	41	14
Dundee United	5	8	9	27	48	13
Thibernians	3	6	8	20	23	12
St. Johnstone	3	4	10	22	38	10

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The first-round proper of the 1929-30 competition for the Football Association challenge cup, which will reach the climax with the final tie at Wembley Stadium in the program, cut heavily Saturday into the of the English League.

Herein the only occurrence of spectators was at the first match, which took place at the first place in the standing of the second division. The F. A. cup tournament, the greatest soccer contest in the country, was held in the following season, but the interest of the "fans" in general does not awaken until the third division has decided itself as to the fray. This they do by themselves, and there was only one third division match in the league—and, although the spectators are not so numerous as at the cup matches, the preparations of lesser known organizations, amateur and professional, as well as of the 13 were themselves eliminated.

The disappointed ones were Rochdale, Wigan Borough, Halifax Town, Bolton United, H. Dixon and Darlington, from the first division of the third division, and Torquay United, Gillingham, Merthyr, Luton, Tottenham, Southend, and Exeter City from the second division. Of these Darlington, Gillingham, Merthyr and Hartlepool were put out by clubs from the first division. The first league, and in each case the result came as a big surprise. Darlington, for

much trouble in Wales against Carverton, but instead was a goal down at half time, and behind 4 goals to 1 at the shrill of the final whistle, and this was scarcely so surprising as Billingham's defeat by Margate or Hartlepool's reverse at Scunthorpe.

A fair number of well-known amateur sides came safely through the preliminary rounds, but now after the rival in the arena of professional sides from the third division, there remain only two—Dagenham Town and Leyton. The former was concerned in a drawn match and has to

Y. If it survives there will be two paid sides in round two, and if—as one expects—they come through round three, the two sides will be joined by the famous Corinthians, some among the amateur sides, who have completed the season. The football giants from the first and second divisions of the league.

Y. The match was played on Saturday on the meeting of Plymouth Argyle and Dulwich Hamlet, for the latter is an amateur side with a great reputation in the south of England and Argyle, as well as being the leader in the southern section of the third division, is the best of the amateur sides in "big" soccer. The amateurs put up splendid resistance, but were defeated by three clear goals.

MANNERS IS SIGNED

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Manners, who retired last year with the Philadelphia Quakers, an amateur hockey champions, has been signed to play for the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Hockey League, Manager Frank Fredrickson of the local club announced. He played for the Pirates Saturday night against the Boston Bruins. Manners' home is in

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1929

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EDITORIALS

The Polar Pegasus

NAMELESS mountains that rear their jagged peaks as guardians of the south pole; vast icy wastes, desolate and forbidding—a land of brooding storms, of mighty winds and perpetual cold—across this region men at last have ridden upon the wings of modern exploration.

Above the unseen trails which Amundsen, Scott and Shackleton etched on the chill surface of a mysterious continent, Commander Richard E. Byrd has looked down from the vantage point of a roaring airplane. Like the rider of some strange Pegasus, he has added, with one dynamic flight, some 100,000 square miles to the cartographer's world. In a scant nineteen hours he repeated the drama of Amundsen's laborious ninety-seven days. His vision scanned thirty-four times the territory seen by those who sledged their way to the pole on foot. And he will bring back to civilization one of the greatest pictorial records in the history of aerial exploration.

There have been those who said that there was no romance in the whine of motor and the lift of cambered wing. What can they say of Commander Byrd, heading for the bottom of the world at 100 miles an hour and watching the mountains gradually closing in before him? Then came the pilot's word that the plane could not rise high enough to clear. An instant for a decision. Jetison gasoline and risk not reaching their objective? No, it was food, the safety factor for a possible enforced march homeward, that went overboard and enabled the plane to hurdle the barriers to the antarctic plateau and to circle the pole itself.

The flight represents a distinct contribution to the knowledge of airplane operation under excessively rigorous conditions. Many competent explorers believe that long-distance aerial transportation of the future will make use of the shorter routes that lie across the ends of the earth. Commander Byrd's experiences will prove more valuable than years of block testing in the laboratories.

His navigation in a region where the mariner's signposts converge, and New York, London and Singapore are all in the same direction, excites admiration not only for Commander Byrd's skill but for those whose research aided him in this problem. Simplification of aerial navigation methods is a major aeronautical need to which accomplishments of this character may make important contributions.

The photographic record of the south pole flight will be awaited with keenest interest by geologists, geographers and their fraternity. The records of previous antarctic explorations have been limited to the observation of the expedition members. Now the keener eye of the aerial camera will give a permanent record which may be studied at leisure. The full significance of this can best be estimated from the records of Amundsen, whose magnetic data compiled at the time of his conquest of the Northwest Passage provided a basis for natural scientific studies for nearly twenty years. And one of the veterans of Scott's antarctic expedition estimates that Commander Byrd's records will be equivalent to those which could be compiled on foot only after ten years of difficult plodding.

The flight to the south pole, spectacular as it is, forms only one of the Byrd Expedition's efforts to unlock the secrets of antarctica. To this outstanding accomplishment must be added those of previous and subsequent flights, the studies of the meteorologists, the radio engineers and the geologists who are now on their trek to the Queen Maud range. Out of it all comes the knowledge which, the world over, has emerged when men have been willing to endure hardship to go where men have never been before.

Congress Goes Back to Work

MEMBERS of the House of Representatives and of the Senate are probably thinking that the business of being a national legislator is no sinecure. Special sessions seem to have a habit of running into regular sessions. The delegate of a congressional district or of a state has a full-time job. There are few extended vacations. And the distressing thing is that business left over from one session becomes the chief concern of the next session. A new session of Congress does not necessarily mean new problems, but a liquidation of old issues.

Thus the Congress meeting in regular session today must tackle the business which was uncompleted at the special session recently ended. The revised tariff law will be the pending problem and its legislative status will be unchanged, for an adjournment of a session is vastly different from an adjournment of a Congress. Debentures, specific schedules and the flexible provision for presidential revision of the tariff act—these issues may lead to controversy between the House of Representatives and the Senate. Not in recent years has a new session begun with pending business more definitely on the agenda and with differences between the two houses more clearly shown.

Yet such differences will have little or no effect on the business which is the principal occupation of every regular session of Congress—the appropriation acts. These must be passed before the beginning of the fiscal year

on July 1, 1930, and there is scant possibility that this will not be done. The efficient Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives will report the bills on time, and the House, after due deliberation, will approve them. In the Senate a successful effort will be made to lay aside more controversial matters and to complete the business of supply. What is done in respect of the principal controversial issue—the appropriations for the construction of cruisers—will depend on the outcome of the naval conference in London and the recommendation of the President. Tax reduction will come also with no partisan divisions, and, similarly, the appropriations for flood relief will cause no difficulty.

It is on the Senate that popular interest will largely center. The House of Representatives yields to the leadership of leaders. In the lower chamber the organization and rules of procedure are so framed that a legislative timetable can be prepared and adhered to. In the Senate, on the other hand, while the committees are controlled by Administration supporters, unrestricted debate and the coalition between Democrats and insurgent Republicans make matters uncertain. The Senate, moreover, will have some special problems to consider. American relations with the World Court, an arbitration treaty with Great Britain (the Root treaty expired in June, 1928), the Capper resolution, and the proper methods of implementing the Kellogg pact—foreign affairs are likely to provide a good many texts for profitable debate by the Senate.

Why Not Scrap Battleships?

DISCUSSING the possibility and the cost of a complete and progressive plan for the development of the interior waterways of the United States, President Hoover recently remarked that the work, as contemplated by the Federal Government, would cost about \$20,000,000 a year, or, roughly speaking, one-half the price of a modern battleship.

Coming thus on the eve of the London conference for the limitation of armaments, this reference to the cost of battleships, and to the public benefit which might be derived from the cessation of such expenditures, may have a special significance. While nothing else in the President's recent utterances would indicate that he is giving serious thought to the proposition that all the naval powers unite in the abolition of the battleship, yet this would seem to be a logical and feasible policy for the coming conference to adopt.

In the five great navies there are sixty-two battleships. The United States has eighteen, Great Britain twenty, Japan ten, France nine, and Italy five. The upkeep of the eighteen American battleships is estimated at \$40,000,000 a year. Each of these ships carries some 1200 men. If all were abolished, the saving to the United States taxpayers would be obvious. If, as would be essential to the success of the plan, all nations joined in abolishing this monster of war, an enormous saving would be made to the taxpayers of the world, and the relative strength of all navies would not be in any considerable degree changed.

Even those who are most hopeful of good results from the pending London conference must recognize that it offers almost insurmountable difficulties. The effort to find a yardstick by which to measure parity of cruisers is progressing, but has not reached the point of success. In any event parity in this class of ships means that the United States must build, rather than other nations reduce, the cruiser fleet. It is only too obvious that the question of submarines is complicated by the conviction of France and Italy that the submarine is the best form of naval armament available for the less wealthy states. And yet the abolition of the battleship would help the task of reduction in cruisers and destroyers because every battleship is attended by these lesser satellites for its own protection or to act as scouts in guiding its operations. With the battleships out of the way, it is probable that some cruisers and destroyers in every navy could be scrapped or laid up, and it is not improbable that the demand for more submarines might also be lessened if the monster floating forts against which they are the chief defense of smaller nations were eliminated.

In certain naval circles it is admitted that the battleship, if not obsolete, is in process of becoming so. It is peculiarly vulnerable to attack from the air or by submarine. Suggestions have been made by naval authorities that at least it might be practicable now to prohibit the building of further battleships, and extend the lives of those now in existence for six years from 1930. But for the United States alone this policy would mean the expenditure of at least \$240,000,000 for the upkeep of vessels doomed to destruction at the end of that period, and serving no good purpose during its continuance. Renouncing war and maintaining a fleet of a type valueless for police purposes, and only serviceable in the event of a major war, is obviously illogical.

The American delegation at London might well parallel the great service rendered to the cause of the limitation of armaments by Charles E. Hughes at the Washington conference when he presented the American proposition for scrapping a specified number of ships. The definite suggestion that all battleships now in existence be scrapped and that the conferring nations agree to build no further vessels of this type would be evidence of a serious and intelligent purpose to begin the business of disarmament in the right way.

Prosperity for Britain's Countryside

LORD BLEDISLOE, former Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, and one of Britain's most experienced and successful practical farmers, puts forward a concrete scheme for restoring prosperity to England's neglected countryside. The moment is opportune for such an endeavor, now that by recent legislation the last of hitherto heavy municipal taxation has been removed from the land. This relief, while thoroughly welcome, needs to be supplemented by action in other directions. Lord Bledisloe holds that the future lies in widespread co-operation of "peasant proprietors" or "family farmers" with the state.

The system he proposes is to be based upon small holdings owned by the occupant farmer

and worked in each case solely by one family. He would have the state buy up large areas of the better agricultural land and let it out on 999-year leases to those who would cultivate it themselves. The state would retain ability to recover possession of such holdings in the event at any time of their being neglected. The erection of suitable buildings, and the installation of up-to-date labor-saving devices would be made possible by state loans at specially low rates of interest.

"Under such a system," Lord Bledisloe says, "with the help of co-operation, improved transport, good quality stock and sound knowledge of the use of artificial fertilizers, the land of Britain could produce at least twice the amount of food that is now raised on it and at far greater profit to the husbandman."

There is much in Lord Bledisloe's contention. The present trend in Britain is for the town population to expand into the country. The suburban Englishman and his wife have taken to raising their own potatoes and eggs. The cow, the pigs and the turkeys which Lord Bledisloe advocates as additions are no longer rare. His scheme for the revival of the yeoman who made medieval England is in line with the facts.

Testing the Peace Machinery

THE present crisis in the Russo-Chinese dispute is providing a timely and valuable lesson in the art of maintaining peace. It is revealing both the strength and the weakness of the Pact of Paris. Acting under the initiative of the United States, the principal powers have been quick to grasp the pact as the means through which to appeal to Russia and China to compose their conflict by peaceful methods. There are by now indications that the controversy will not precipitate a declaration of war and that the two countries, conscious of their obligations under the antiwar treaty, will not flout the mobilized public opinion which the treaty represents. This is the manifest strength of the pact. Public opinion has proved itself a force for peace which cannot with impunity be violated.

But the mere cessation of hostilities between China and Russia is not enough; it does not settle the dispute; it does not guarantee justice to either party. Such is the weakness in the existing peace machinery which the Manchurian crisis has revealed with welcome clarity. When the Nanking Government last July seized the Chinese Eastern Railway, which was then operated by Chinese and Russian officials under joint agreement, the Soviets were rightfully admonished not to seek settlement by means of war. Then by what means was the Soviet Government to recover its rights? China, on the pretext that Moscow was promoting Communist propaganda within its borders, had forcibly expelled the Russian officials from the railroad, abrogating their legal rights under the 1924 agreement establishing joint management of the line.

Russia was obviously faced with three possibilities: It could with a gesture of disapproval forgo its rights. It could rely wholly upon the existing machinery of peace to reinstate its rights. It could endeavor to recapture its rights by force. For some time Russia deferred action, but while it deferred China continued in possession of the railroad, and the sporadic attempts at negotiations brought little result. Russia's display of force during the last few days, however, has been sufficient to cause both the provincial government of Manchuria and the central government at Nanking to offer to restore the status quo as a basis for conciliation. If Russia now definitely holds up its military operations it will be acting with commendable restraint.

The significant facts in this complicated situation are that both China and Russia have manifestly violated treaty rights, and that while the Pact of Paris has been a substantial factor in preventing the outbreak of grave hostilities, the existing machinery of peace has not been sufficient in this case to provide an efficient means of settlement. China acted precipitantly in seizing the railroad, and Russia was left with little prospect of recovering her position. The Soviets finally resorted to a show of force to re-establish the status quo. The underlying issue of the control of the railroad remains to be solved.

The Pact of Paris is a preventive of war, but the nations should realize that it does not provide any automatic solution of international differences. As never before, it needs strengthening by world-wide membership in the World Court and the development of more adequate means of arbitration and conciliation.

Editorial Notes

Nebraska's \$9,000,000 State Capitol, now occupied but not completed, is more than a piece of unique architecture and a building of maximum utility. It is a symbol of western spirit. Nebraska, like the West, is young. It is only seventy-five years ago this autumn that the first territorial Governor, Francis Burt, was inaugurated. This southern gentleman consumed twenty-six days in going from his South Carolina home to his new post of duty in the unknown West. Landing from a steamboat at Bellevue on the Missouri, he surveyed a ragged western settlement. He was greeted by hunters and trappers in leggings, fur coats and caps, and back among the trees that fringed the river could be seen a few Indians viewing the scene with wonder. Seventy-five years is a small space of time in the history of nations, but in that span Nebraska has become the progressive homeland of a million and a half people.

A newly invented rocking-chair is said to operate a churn, a fan and a sewing machine. The old-fashioned kind that kept time in its rocking with the rocking of the cradle seems to have passed from view.

In expelling nine students implicated in liquor violations, the University of Illinois has served notice that the law must be obeyed within its jurisdiction—a notice that should be gratifying to parents.

Would you call a man who insists on buying a Model T Ford with a roll of the old large American bank notes an irreconcilable or a stand-patter?

On the Edge of Two Worlds

TIGHINA, RUMANIA

IN THIS quiet little backward town of Tighina, on the edge of Bessarabia, and on the banks of the Dniester River, the world of the bourgeoisie meets that of the proletariat. In many maps you will see it written Bender, but the Rumanians, in whose country it is now situated, call it Tighina.

Through it there used to pass a busy railroad line, running from southeast Europe, through the large city of Kichineff, over the Dniester to Odessa, or to Moscow, or Petrograd, or Siberia. But no trains cross the river now. The great, two-story iron bridge, on the lower part of which traffic used to pass, and over the roof of which many wide Russian trains used to thunder, has been partially destroyed, and its main sector still lies twisted and mangled in the water, a grim announcement that there is no traffic between old Europe and new Russia.

People used to cross that bridge and travel on and on for days and days until they came to the Pacific Ocean and China and Japan, but now its two ends are farther apart than continents and worlds.

The stream which for a distance of more than 250 miles separates Rumania from Russia is so small and gentle that a child could swim across it. On its right bank are many clean little white blockhouses in which is quartered the Rumanian frontier army that "protects Europe from Bolshevism."

On the other bank a few Russian sentinels guard the workers' revolution from the capitalistic world. But these champions of the toilers are not very apprehensive of the armies of profit and interest and unearned increments. Their guardhouses are few and widely separated from one another. Each revolutionary soldier has to patrol a mile or more of frontier. And on this particular day they have left their country and their cause to fate.

As we sit on the capitalist end of the broken bridge amid alert Rumanian soldiers, we watch two Red guards, clothed in gray uniforms, leisurely reclining in the shade of the Communist end of the bridge. They are the only ones on duty in this area.

In Tighina you hear Russian, Jewish and Rumanian spoken. Across on the Bolshevik side of the river you would also hear Russian, Jewish and Rumanian spoken. Exactly the same people live here as there, all living in little houses, all busy hoeing, weaving baskets, making wagons, shoeing oxen, keeping store, gathering crops, looking after babies, visiting neighbors, trying to make a better living.

And over there in Red Russia the fields and woods are very green, pink-roofed houses look cozy and inviting, and church domes gleam. But my bourgeois soldier guides tell me in ominous tones that across the Dniester there is no right, no order and no loyalty, but only chaos, confusion, infidelity. So they watch the boundary with the ardor of crusaders. Through how many centuries and in how many places men have stood on one side of a border and thought they saw ruin and villainess on the other!

We wait and wait for the Red guards, dressed in gray, to arise and defend their country, but they prefer the shade of the broken bridge and seem to be oblivious of a world of hostile people and thought. The train for the west is due to start, so we leave the gently flowing Dniester, which ran among these hills millenniums before we made it the boundary between light and dark and which will flow gently on millenniums after the fight between capitalism and Communism has receded into oblivion. R. H. M.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

TO THE foreign visitor, perhaps one of the most distinctive touches in a Swiss town is the appearance of the gendarme one encounters in the streets. Two Swiss towns have lately introduced changes in this respect, and in each case a resemblance has been noted to uniforms seen in other countries. In Lausanne, the famous London policeman seems to have been taken as a model, whereas Bernese traffic is now directed by an agent resembling in appearance the French gendarme. The horizontal-line uniform of this latter is said to have been introduced on account of its visibility in traffic. That France should have supplied the model for a German Swiss town—and that town the capital of the Swiss Confederation—and that Lausanne, whose French sympathies are proverbial, should have sought inspiration in London, may perhaps be regarded as evidence of the spread of the sense of internationalism in this "playground of Europe."

While Swiss towns may look abroad in matters of this kind, however, they are taking counsel with one another in economic matters, and they have recently come to the conclusion that their interests are not at one with those of the agricultural districts of the country. The Union of Swiss Towns, which recently held a conference in Geneva, passed a strong resolution against the Government's policy of protectionism, which they regard as favoring agriculture at the expense of trade and commerce and the consumer generally. This looks like the beginning of a struggle between town and country. Switzerland, before the war, was a free trade country, and the cost of living was low; since the war, however, largely under the influence of the Swiss Farmers' Union, which has become strongly organized and is now the most powerful political influence, a policy of protection has been followed which has forced up the cost of living to a level above that of the surrounding countries. This has had the natural repercussion on wages and on costs of production in other industries, and with increasing industrialization there is growing opposition to the policy of the federal authorities.

A Federation of Educational and Sports Associations has just been set up in Switzerland. This is the outcome of several meetings which have been held between the national committees of the Swiss Workers' Associations for sports and gymnastics, singing, cycling, music, marksmanship and chess, and the tourists' association, "Amis de la Nature," at which the question of the amalgamation of all the workers' recreative and sports associations with a view to common effort for the development of physical and intellectual education was discussed. By the formation of a federation the individuality of the various organizations will not be endangered.

The Geneva Theater, a handsome building which is modeled on the Opéra at Paris, and which stands in a commanding position on the Place Neuve close to the university, has just celebrated the fiftieth year of its existence, with a gala performance of "William Tell." It was with a performance of this opera that the theater opened its doors in 1879, and registered an immediate success. This was exactly fifty years after the first performance of Rossini's masterpiece at Paris, so that the occasion was at the same time a celebration of the centenary of that event. There was a great rush for tickets and every place was filled, not only for the gala performance on the first night, but for the ordinary and "popular" performances which followed. Unfortunately, the Geneva Grand Theater has of late years fallen on hard times and its doors are now opened only occasionally. The movies and the talks and other forms of amusement and recreation have proved too much for it, and the town finances have passed through a crisis which has made large subsidies impossible.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that very few women are employed in the Swiss railway service. Among the 34,000 officials of the Swiss Federal Railways there are altogether but 1070 women, of whom 760 are barrier keepers; only fifty-nine women are in charge of small wayside stations. Last year, during the high season, the Swiss private railways—that is to say, the small, mountain railways—employed a staff of 6700 men and 300

A Florentine Trader

FLORENCE, ITALY

A JAPANESE, strikingly out of place and looking a bit seedy and a trifle sad, takes up his stand as a bead vendor at a certain popular corner—at the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele or near the Duomo—every evening about 6 o'clock. He bears himself a trifle proudly, especially when the crowd jostles him. Sometimes he even ventures into the restaurants.

Business cannot be very good. Like the once lucrative post-card trade, the bead business has suffered setbacks of late. Even in Florence people can buy larger strands of pearls with heavier gilt in the stores, just as travelers can obtain better-finished post cards in the museums or from the guides. But his Italian—gestures and all—is adequate, and he loves haggling. No doubt his experience with American tourists bargaining over lacquer boxes on the docks of Kobe has stood him in good stead here in Italy, where no sale can be accomplished without a multitude of words on either side.

His array of chokers seems undiminished, however, as the days pass. Unlike the bead sellers of Port Said or Cairo, this Japanese does not force himself upon you, but humbly begs you with tired eyes and hopefully uplifted arms to bestow at least a glance at his wares—"Signora?" And if you stop and sample, surely you are good advertising, and advertising, after all, is next best to doing actual business.

Today is a holiday in Florence. There was a parade this morning, with a band and men clad in red and white costumes of medieval guild times, bearing the banner of the fleur-de-lis of the city. Tonight the band is giving an open-air concert near the Loggia del Bigallo, where the "Captains of the Bigallo" carried on their works of charity in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and where their arms can still be seen inlaid in the spirals of the columns and on the arches. Electric lights outline the octagonal form of the Baptistery, and there are to be fireworks in the square.

All Italy loves a holiday and all Italy is on hand to enjoy the fun. Elderly women and men come early to get seats on the steps of the Cathedral. Youngsters, already accustomed to the inevitable waiting that seems to accompany every move of their parents, play about quite cheerfully or stand gravely eating "dolei." The crowds thicken around the band platform and every table of the outdoor cafe is taken.

Street cars continue to ooze their way through the throngs, although a constant stream of humanity trickles into the piazza from the four or five main arteries. And altogether there is such a noise of whip snapping as carriages rattle by, and bells as trapezoids pass, and surges of sound that attend a crowd wherever it may be, that only occasionally do the majority of the crowd catch the strains of "Torador." But they do not seem to care, for they chat energetically with their neighbors, and watch the procession of gay dresses, and breathe in the cool of the night air as a light breeze drops down from the hills of Fiesole.

Even the weary Japanese, standing alone on a far sidewalk senses in the fresh breath of air a promise that tomorrow will bring a change. The clatter of horses on the stone paving reminds him of the clatter of clogs in the streets at home, and he goes off shaking his beads and humming "Habanera" softly to himself. I. I.

women, of whom 180 were doing the barrier service. The work women do as barrier keepers, however, is very responsible in these days of heavy traffic over level crossings, especially during the high season. It calls for energy, exactness, a sharp eye, and a strict sense of duty. The number of women working in the administrative service at present amounts to only fifty. This service requires considerable bodily strength and only women of exceptional physical resistance are suitable for such positions. In the office which does the statistical recording, women are in the majority.

The famous Swiss police dog, Wigger von Blasenber, in Lausanne, has become an important factor in the police department of the Canton of Vaud. Trained by Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, he has worked on more than forty important cases, of which he has solved thirty-two. Once he found a purse that a farmer had lost. He dug it up in a six-inch furrow in a field after several hours' search. One of his cleverest exploits was the finding of a woman who had disappeared from her home in the Jura Mountains. For three days her family and friends searched for her in vain. Then Wigger was set to work. He picked up a seventy-hour-old scent, which was half obscured by snow which had fallen in the meantime. For miles he tracked through the mountains and in a heavy snow-drift he found the scent. After further search, the woman was found quite close to this spot in an exhausted condition, and half covered with snow.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot assume responsibility for the return of material not published. Opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The First Prohibition Officer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In The Christian Science Monitor for November 14 is an item stating that certain "sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga and Tuscarora nations" long ago "advocated that the sale of intoxicating liquor be prohibited." This recalled to my thought something along the same line which I read not long since and which may possibly be of interest.

In a small book by Edward S. Rankin, entitled "Indian Trails and City Streets," a book about Newark, N. J., in a chapter headed "Orator, Sachem of Hackensack," is the following: "An interesting phase of Orator's character is shown in his attitude on the liquor question and his opposition to the selling of liquor to his people. We are apt to think of prohibition and bootlegging as strictly modern problems, but over 250 years ago Orator appears as a temperance advocate and was perhaps the first duly authorized prohibition enforcement officer in history. The record reads:

"Whereas Orator, Chief of Hackensack, and other sachems have complained several times that many selfish people dare not only to sell brandy to the savages in this city, but also to carry whole hampers of it into their country and peddle it out there, from which, if it is not prevented in time, many troubles will arise, therefore, the Director General and Council of New Netherlands have for the purpose of the betterment of the said city, authorized the said chief together with the Sachem Matanough to seize the brandy brought into their country for sale and to bring to sell it, and bring them here that they may be punished as an example to others."

The Chiefs Orator and Matanough are hereby authorized to seize the brandy brought into their country for sale, together with those who bring it, and conduct them hither."

"As at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands the thirtieth day of March, 1662."

For a time this may have had the desired effect, for we find in a small book the mention of the matter for fifteen months later, in the meantime the temptation must have proved too strong and the profits too great to be resisted, for there, as now, the bootlegger followed in the wake of prohibition. Then Orator and other chiefs again appeared before the Council, complaining as before that the Dutch were carrying brandy into their country. "On being told that we tried to prevent and had authorized Orator to arrest Dutchmen who came into their country to peddle brandy, they replied that they were cheated by the Dutch, who said that the General had given his consent, and showed a letter giving permission to sell brandy in their country, also that they had taken away a large quantity of wampum, whereby the savages were entirely impoverished."

They were again told to arrest all Dutchmen who brought it into their country, and this time were authorized to bring them back to letters. They were then offered the following reward for their services: "We promised that they should have a piece of cloth for a coat beside the brandy which such persons should carry, and he who brought in the first should have two pieces." The piece of cloth can be understood, but one wonders what these temperance advocates did with the brandy, perhaps they sold it back to the Dutch.

New Brunswick, N. J.

RUTH E. SMITH.